MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 JUNE 1981

Israeli Raid on Iraqi Nuclear Complex

Israeli Press Conference--Jerusalem radio broadcast live a press conference held by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan, Air Force Commander David 'Ivri and Intelligence Chief Yehoshu'a Sagi to explain and answer questions on the 7 June attack on the Iraqi nuclear complex near Baghdad. Begin said Israel has nothing to apologize for and asserted that if the Iraqis should again try to build a reactor that they could be used to produce atomic weapons, Israel will use every means at its disposal to destroy it. Reiterating his claim that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn wants to develop nuclear weapons in order to destroy Israel, Begin cited a passage from the Baghdad newspaper ATH-THAWRAH stating that the Iraqi nuclear reactor is intended for use against Israel, and claimed this is proof of Iraq's intentions to manufacture an atomic bomb. He said that just before the Israeli operation Iraq had pressed the French experts operating the reactor to quicken their pace so as to make it operational in July. He reaffirmed that had the reactor become operational, Israel could not have prevented Iraq from building between three and five 20-kiloton bombs since an air strike would no longer have been possible due to the horrifying wave of radioactivity that would have hit Baghdad. Begin said Israel will not allow "any enemy"--Arab or otherwise--to develop weapons of mass destruction for use against it. He also said Israel's action was an act of "supreme legitimate self-defense" and dismissed U.S. criticisms that Israel has misused the weapons it acquired from the United States. The Israeli leader criticized France for castigating the Israeli ambassador in Paris about the raid and said France and Italy should be ashamed that they have been helping a bloodthirsty archenemy of Israel to develop nuclear weapons. Regarding Israel's own nuclear program, Begin reaffirmed that Israel will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East and noted that it is prepared to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty if the Arab countries recognize and make peace with Israel. Concerning Egypt's reaction to the raid, Begin said he has sent a letter to President Anwar as-Sadat explaining the motives for Israel's action.

Replying to questions about the air force operation, Air Force Commander 'Ivri said F-15 and F-16 aircraft had participated in the attack, and he denied that the planes had used a new type of bomb. He said the pilots executed the raid so smoothly that the debriefing afterwards was "relatively boring." Asked about the response of Iraq's air defenses, Chief of Staff Eytan said the Israeli planes had encountered sporadic antiaircraft fire but the Iraqis apparently did not fire any missiles. He also said the had AWACS aircraft been operational under Saudi control on 7 June they would have detected the Israeli operation even before takeoff.

Knesset Committee Meeting--Jerusalem radio reported that in remarks to the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, Prime Minister Begin expressed bitterness that the United States condemned the Israeli raid before President Ronald Reagan had received his letter explaining the reasons for it. The radio said Begin told the committee that Israel will send detailed material to the United Nations justifying the raid. IDF radio said that during its 3-hour meeting the committee watched a film of the raid which showed that the bombing had caused the structure of the nuclear reactor to collapse into the cooling pool at the reactor's center.

Eytan Interview--In an interview with Jerusalem radio, Chief of Staff Eytan said Israel had destroyed the main element of the reactor, without which the Iraqis will be unable to manufacture nuclear weapons. He indicated that the raid had not hit other "secondary" installations in the plant. He also said the Israeli aircraft had chosen routes and a method of flying by which the chances of being detected were negligible.

Opposition Reaction--Jerusalem radio reported that speakers at a Labor Party meeting sharply criticized the decision to attack the Iraqi reactor, saying the motives for the attack stem from electoral considerations. Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres

said the reactor did not constitute a danger that necessitated a military operation at such an early stage. He said Israel should have first tried diplomacy, putting pressure on French President Francois Mitterrand to hold to his commitment not to supply Iraq with enriched uranium.

Hammadi Remarks--In a meeting with the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions in Baghdad, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said Israel has been working for a long time to foil Iraq's attempt to establish a peaceful program for nuclear energy at a time when Israel itself possesses a complete and internationally known and recognized nuclear weapon. In his remarks, reported by INA, Hammadi stressed that Iraq's nuclear installations were established for peaceful purposes and are under international control. He asserted that Iraq has stressed since the beginning of the war with Iran that there has been cooperation between Israel and Iran, although some people believe that such allegations are part of a propaganda or psychological campaign against Iran. Hammadi called on the Arab states to define a serious stand toward the Israeli aggression, stressing that these emergency circumstances may exacerbate the situation in the region.

Egyptian Reaction--MENA reported that in a statement to the People's Assembly Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that Egypt firmly rejects the policy of aggression and terrorism that Israel practiced through its attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. He described Israel's behavior as "reckless and irresponsible" and said it was unfortunate that it took place only a few days after the talks between President Anwar as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. According to MENA, 'Ali stressed that the Israeli action is a violation of international law, the UN Charter and UN General Assembly resolutions and is a breach of international conventions that apply to armed conflicts. He labeled Israeli allegations that the reactor represented a danger to its security as "meager justifications and unacceptable," adding that Egypt cannot adopt a negative stand regarding such a serious development. The foreign minister revealed that Egypt has contacted or will contact the U.S. Government, the UN secretary general, the EC presidency, all Egyptian embassies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in connection with the Israeli attack. Following 'Ali's statement, the People's Assembly condemned the Israeli action and appealed to the Arab rulers to work for the restoration of Arab solidarity.

Iranian Reaction--Reacting to the news of the Israeli air raid on Iraq's nuclear plant, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr issued a statement, broadcast by Tehran radio, that condemned the raid but pointed out that Iraq's attack on Iran had provided Israel with a golden opportunity to implement its "treacherous plans." Bani-Sadr said that as long as regimes like that of President Saddam Husayn exist, world powers and their "puppets", like Israel, will commit acts of aggression against Muslim nations. In remarks to the Majlis, broadcast by the radio, Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that when Iranian planes bombed the Iraqi plant in September 1980, Iraq distorted the issue by saying Israel was responsible. Rafsanjani said Iraq's failure properly to defend its nuclear plant indicates the Israelis staged the raid with President Husayn's "consent." He asked rhetorically why the reactionary Arab countries--Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt and Iraq--have not responded to the Israeli attack with the multitude of weapons at their disposal and why Iraq has bombed Iran but lacks the courage to bomb Israel. He said that if Iraq sent its planes against Israel, Iranian planes would follow in support. Iran and Iraq should follow the slogan: Bury Israel together. Rafsanjani claimed that the Israeli attack was made with U.S. permission, and he denied Iraqi charges that Iran has cooperated with Israel.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 111 *10 June 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Chatti Says Israeli Aggression Not To Be Tolerated A 1
Klibi Expects Arabs To Answer 'Zionist Challenge' A 1
Arab Ambassadors To Submit Protest to Reagan A 1
USSR Envoy Gives 'Arafat Message on Israeli Raid [VOP] A 2
Israeli Press Said To Expect Iraqi Retaliation [VOP] A 2
WAFA Condemns Israeli Raid on Iraqi Reactor [VOP] A 2
VOP Sees U.S. Participation in Raid on Reactor A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Minister Views Israeli Attack, Lebanon Situation C 1
Papers Condemn Israeli Nuclear Reactor Strike C 1

OMAN

Israeli Raid Said To Obstruct Arab Progress C 3

QATAR

Israeli Raid Called Crime Against Mankind C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-JAZIRAH Says Attack Proves Israeli Bellicosity C 4

UAE

Federal Council Denounces Israeli Attack on Iraq C 5
EEC's Denunciation of Israeli Attack Voiced C 5
Raid on Iraq Called Impossible Without U.S. Aid C 6

YAR

Foreign Minister Supports Iraq's Call for Meeting C 6

EGYPT

'Ali, People's Assembly Condemn Israeli Raid D 1
'Ali, Ad-Din Statements D 1
Assembly Statement D 3
Egypt Protests to Israel on Iraqi Reactor Raid D 4
Radio Condemns Israeli Attack on Iraqi Reactor D 4
Press Denounces Israeli Raid on Iraqi Reactor D 5
Khalil Denies Contacts on Opposition Leadership D 6

IRAQ

Arab Ambassadors Briefed on Raid by Hammadi E 1
Bendjedid Phones Saddam Husayn From Moscow E 2
Saudi Prince Sends Message to Saddam Husayn E 2
Saddam Husayn Bomb Threat Against Israel Denied E 2
Baghdad Radio Quotes Israeli 'Statement' on Raid E 3
Armed Forces General Command Communique 363 E 4
Jordanian NCC Delegation Arrives 9 Jun for Talks E 5

JORDAN

Badran Discusses Israeli Raid, Other Issues F 1
AD-DUSTUR: Mere Condemnation of Raid Not Enough F 1
NCC Statement Endorses King's Foreign Policy F 3
Tunisian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks 6 Jun F 3
Agreements Signed F 3
Received by King F 4
Departs Amman F 4

LEBANON

Officials Denounce Israeli Raid on Iraqi Reactor G 1
Sarkis Message G 1
Butrus Comments G 1
Sarkis, Butrus Meet With U.S. Envoy Habib 9 Jun G 1
Leaders Assess Arab Followup Committee Meetings G 1
Al-Wazzan Comments G 2
Butrus Assessment G 3
Pierre al-Jumayyil Views G 3
VOL Reports Zahlah, Beirut Cease-Fire Violations G 4
Major Haddad Meets With Congressman Kemp 9 Jun G 4

SYRIA

No Invitation to Emergency Conference Received H 1
Al-Asad Interviewed by STERN on Mideast Crisis H 1
Al-Asad Meets With Kuwaiti, Saudi Ministers H 5
Saudi's Departure Statement H 5
Deputy Prime Minister Khaddam Visits Turkey [cross-reference] H 5

ISRAEL

Cabinet Session Ends; Tzipori Rebuts Reports I 1
Knesset Committee Meeting on Raid Detailed I 1
Begin To Protest U.S. Denunciation; Arens Comments I 2
Begin, Other Leaders' Press Conference on Raid I 3
Chief of Staff Eytan Interviewed on Operation I 10
Further Remarks I 11
Ambassador To Deliver Begin Message to As-Sadat I 12
Shamir Sends Messages to Counterparts on Raid I 12
Security Council Countries' Envoys Briefed I 13
Legislators' Reaction to Iraqi Raid Reported I 13
Peres Comments I 13
Arens: No Alternative I 13
Alignment Leaders on Attack I 14
Alignment Criticizes Decision I 15
Likud on Alignment Criticism I 15
Rabin on Air Raid I 15
Independent Liberals, Sheli React I 16
Waldheim Accused of Making Arbitrary Comments I 16
Dayan Reviews Israeli Isolation, Policy, Disunity I 16

NORTH AFRICA

MOROCCO

King Hasan Support Cable to Iraqi President Q 1

SUDAN

President Numayri Addresses Alliance Rally Q 1
Egypt's Hasan, Numayri Review As-Sadat-Begin Talks Q 3
Al-Hindi Interviewed on Opposition's Strength Q 4

WEST AFRICA

LIBERIA

Doe Agrees To Delay Soviet Diplomats' Departure T 1
Former Officials' Property Reportedly Confiscated T 1
Government Denial T 1

NIGERIA

Ife University Closed After Student-Police Clashes T 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MADAGASCAR

Iraqi Vice President, Delegation Visit 6 Jun U 1
Ma'ruf-Ratsiraka Talks U 1
Economic, Political Talks U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Materials on Iraqi Vice President's Maputo Visit U 1
8 Jun Dinner Speeches U 1
Reactor Attack Condemned U 2
Economic Talks U 2
Communique on Algerian Party Delegation's Visit U 3
[EL MOUDJAHID 24 May]

ZAMBIA

Indian President, Delegation Depart 6 Jun U 4

CHATTI SAYS ISRAELI AGGRESSION NOT TO BE TOLERATED

LD092038 Riyadh SPA in English 1918 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Jidda, 9 June (SPA)--Secretary general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Mr Habib Chatti today strongly denounced the Zionist aggression of Iraq and Israel's violation of the independence and sovereignty of a member nation of O.I.C. Mr. Chatti in a statement to SPA pointed out that the Israeli air attack on a nuclear reactor outside Baghdad on Sunday represented a very dangerous development at a time when efforts were exerted in pursuit of defusing the tensions in the area. He said the attack has endorsed the observations of the 12th Islamic Conference Foreign Ministers Meeting that the expansionist and provocative policies of Israel are pushing the Middle East region towards explosion and exposing the world peace to dangerous heights.

Mr. Chatti said the continuity of this ruthless behaviour of the Zionist entity was encouraged by Western countries led by the U.S.A. He cautioned these Western powers to be aware now [move] than anytime before that their unlimited support to Israel has strenghened and encouraged it to launch attacks on Lebanon, wage annihilation wars against the Palestinians violates the holy sites in Jerusalem and the latest addition was its air attacks on Iraq. He said the whole world has denounced such treacherous attacks but such denounciations would never have any effect on the Zionist entity. He called for applying sanctions against Israel in the United Nations. If this was not done, no country in the developing world and the Middle East would feel secure against the repeated treacherous Israeli attacks, he added.

Mr. Chatti urged all the Moslem countries to mobilise their resources and potentials to confront the Israeli aggressive attacks. He called on Islamic states to unify their ranks to counter unitedly Israeli enemy's aims and ambitions of damaging the Islamic society, faith and existence.

It should be made clear to all Israeli supporters that the Islamic world would not tolerate such aggressive deeds of Israeli enemy, he added.

KLIBI EXPECTS ARABS TO ANSWER 'ZIONIST CHALLENGE'

JN092200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2155 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jun (INA)--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived here tonight. He will participate in the Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting to be held here on Thursday upon Iraq's request. In a statement to INA Klibi said that the Zionist aggression against Iraq is a flagrant challenge and violation of international laws and human values. He added that the seriousness of the Zionist operation requires the holding of an emergency session of the Arab League Council in Baghdad in order to adopt measures in view of the Zionist challenge of the Arab nation.

ARAB AMBASSADORS TO SUBMIT PROTEST TO REAGAN

JN092138 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2125 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Tunis, 9 Jun (INA)--The council of the Arab ambassadors in Washington has decided to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and submit an Arab protest against the Israeli aggression against Iraq. Sources of the Arab League's General Secretariat said here tonight that it has received notification from its office there that the Arab ambassadors have held a meeting and decided not to have a UN Security Council session until after the Arab foreign ministers' meetings scheduled to be held in Baghdad on Thursday.

USSR ENVOY GIVES 'ARAFAT MESSAGE ON ISRAELI RAID

NC100618 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Last night Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador in Beirut. The Soviet ambassador handed Brother Abu 'Ammar an important message from the Soviet leadership on the latest developments in the area in light of the Israeli aggression against the nuclear reactor in Iraq, on current developments and on a number of current important matters at the Arab and international levels. Our correspondent has learned that Brother Abu 'Ammar handed the Soviet ambassador a message for the Soviet leadership on the events in the area, foremost of which is the Zionist military escalation against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in southern Lebanon.

ISRAELI PRESS SAID TO EXPECT IRAQI RETALIATION

JN091628 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The military correspondents working for the Zionist papers today expected an Iraqi reaction ranging from the launching of an intensive air raid in which Iraq will use TU-22 aircraft to the striking of Zionist installations with (SCUD) surface-to-surface missiles, whose range is 300-700 km, or with Skybird missiles, whose range is 600-1,000 km. Those Zionist correspondents believe that Iraq may also ask for Jordan's help to carry out operations against Israel from Jordanian territory.

WAFA CONDEMNS ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQI REACTOR

JN091736 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1900 GMT 9 Jun 81

[WAFA editorial staff commentary]

[Text] In a commentary on this station a little over 3 weeks ago, it was pointed out that Israel's foreign and defense policy is governed by a feeling of their national security, which in Israeli eyes gives her the right to strike from the Nile to the Euphrates whenever she feels the need.

Yesterday's revelation of the Israeli attack Sunday on Iraq's nuclear installations is the clearest possible proof that this is neither exaggeration nor an overreaction on the part of the Palestinians who have repeatedly suffered from attacks justified by this same theory. In fact, just as the PLO has been saying to its Arab brethren for many years, Israel and its arrogant Defense Ministry determine every event of strategic importance from the Atlantic to the Gulf; poses a lethal threat not only on the Palestinians and Lebanese peoples, who currently receive most of the bombs themselves fired by Israel; it is also a mortal danger to all the countries surrounding it, including Egypt, to all the Arab states however far away they may be, and to the peace, stability and security of the entire region from the north Mediterranean littoral to the whole of Africa.

Israel has shown itself by its latest piece of arrogance to be a pirate state, an entity beyond the pale of international law and one whose has almost unlimited power in its hand. That power of course is not indigenous to the settler state which has painfully grown up on the usurped Palestinian soil over the past four decades. It is on the contrary, an entirely imported state marked made in the USA from the F-15 and F-16 planes which attacked Iraq last Sunday to the Hawkeye spy planes which infringed on the sovereignty of all countries in the region to the bombs, rockets and shells dropped by the ton on south Lebanon.

Israel is a pirate state, but it is also a puppet state. Its strings are often pulled from below by the Begins and Eytans. It is the hand of the American puppeteers' flag.

But for the Security Council and the Arab League foreign ministers to look at the little puppet--to ignore the strings and the hand which holds them--will be funny of the kind which has allowed Israel to get away with what it has been doing for the past 33 years.

VOP SEES U.S. PARTICIPATION IN RAID ON REACTOR

NC091304 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1137 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor is viewed by some from the angle of the elections or the staged achievements by Begin's government. This evaluation is wrong and misleading. Although Begin is attempting to exploit everything to support his electoral campaign, this does not, however, negate the fact that the Zionist enemy's plan against our Arab nation is backed by the United States. This plan always starts with hot action against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist forces in southern Lebanon and continues, although intermittently and sometimes inconspicuously, to reach the most remote point in the Arab homeland.

Some have shown great interest in the statement issued by the U.S. State Department condemning the attack on the reactor, the Egyptian stand and the reaction by many European states. However, we must draw attention here to an important fact, namely, the United States and As-Sadat might release statements appearing good on the surface, but can these oral statements make us forget several incriminating facts? Include the facts that the attack was staged with U.S. aircraft and under the shadow of the AWACS aircraft, which, as they tell us, can detect a bird's movement in the sky, but this time failed to detect a squadron of Israeli aircraft. These also include the fact that the attack took place while Begin is daily reiterating that there is no U.S. pressure on Israel to stop its activity anywhere to safeguard the so-called Israeli national security.

We see that Israeli national security is not restricted to Palestine, southern Lebanon, Lebanon or Syria, but reaches any point in the world it wishes under the pretext of national security.

These facts that are evident to the people negate the alleged condemnation by the United States and As-Sadat's regime and affirm the actual participation in a single plan. Among these parties, Israel plays the part of a single instrument. The goal of this plan is naturally to dictate capitulation to the entire Arab area based on Israeli terms.

KUWAIT

MINISTER VIEWS ISRAELI ATTACK, LEBANON SITUATION

LD091324 Kuwait KUNA in English 1155 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus, 9 Jun (KUNA)--The Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Tuesday condemned the Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor last Sunday and urged the Arabs to stand solid in the face of such aggressions.

"The mean Israeli attack on Iraq is an indication of the Israeli arrogance and compels the Arabs to stand together in the face of such aggression," Shaykh Sabah said in a statement to KUNA. "A day is bound to come when such aggressive actions will not go unpunished," the Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister said.

Shaykh Sabah told KUNA the Arab countreis will accept the call of Iraq for a meeting of the foreign ministers and pointed out that the Arabs lack the unity of objective. H.H. the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, said Kuwait places all her resources in support of Iraq and so should the other Arab states, Shaykh Sabah repeated.

On developments of the Lebanese crisis, the Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister said the question of deployment of Arab forces within the Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon was not discussed by the four-man follow-up committee at Bayt ad-Din but will be considered later.

Shaykh Sabah expressed the hope that all Lebanese factions abide by the resolutions of the Arab follow-up committee specially on the question of the cease-fire. "The abidance of all factions by the cease-fire resolution is not only in the interest of Lebanon but in the interest of all the Arab nation under the present circumstances," Shaykh Sabah said.

PAPERS CONDEMN ISRAELI NUCLEAR REACTOR STRIKE

LD091449 Kuwait KUNA in English 1024 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Press review: extracts from Kuwaiti newspaper editorials for 9 June]

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Jun (KUNA)--AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on the Israeli airstrike against Iraqi nuclear installations:

"By penetrating the adjoining air space of the Arab states and raiding Iraq, the Israeli Air Force had in reality penetrated the dignity of all the Arabs, if there was any left of it. While Iraq was busy with the war which Iran imposed on her, Israel raided the atomic reactor in apparent indication that she is the master of the Arabs. What is more, the use of the American Phantom [as received] F-16 fighters in the raid could not have been mounted without the knowledge of America.

"Throughout history, no people have been subjected to such humiliation and murder other than the Arabs. One might think that we have been 'bewitched' never to reconcile with each other and face our common enemy.

"This flagrant aggression against Iraq is a clear indication that Israel is out to dominate the whole region and bring it under its full control. The Israeli security borders are the American borders because the planes Israel used against Iraq today and which she might use against Saudi Arabia and the oilfields tomorrow are supplied to Israel by America.

"The last message we have to get is that no Arab country is immune against the Israeli threat. Will the Arabs ever understand?"

AL ANBA' on the same subject:

"The Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor was not the kind of story which anybody can claim to have expected despite the fact that the Iraqi reactor was the military target which perpetually worried the leaders of Israel.

"No matter what the consequences of the raid may be, a number of facts should be drawn from this military action. Those who believe that Israel's frontiers of war are those of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Egypt are deceiving themselves. Israel's war against the Arabs extends to as far as her military might can help her. We have to conclude therefore that Israel's former threats of destroying the oil wells in the Gulf are still valid.

"Israel chose to hit the Iraqi atomic reactor at the time of the return of the American special envoy to the Middle East to remind Washington that Israel's security comes first and foremost. This means that Habib's mission is doomed to fail.

"The Israeli raid on Iraq was a warning for Baghdad not to side with Syria in her coming war with Israel. But the only reply will be for the two countries to close ranks in the war because the destiny of both Syria and Iraq is the same.

"What does all this mean? It means that Israel is the spearhead for America and that struggle against Israel cannot be separated from the struggle against America herself.

"The only firm reply to the continued attempts to humiliate the Arab nation is to end all Arab differences and disputes and mobilise our resources against the Zionist enemy and the American interests in our region."

ARAB TIMES on the same subject:

"Anything is possible from Israel since a state of war is still existing. When it bombed the Iraq nuclear reactor it affected the financial side only, since it will not be difficult to build another reactor plant.

"The Israel raid put Iran in the face of her historic responsibility of either accepting the cease-fire or continuing the war against Iraq and forcing her to fight on two fronts.

"King Husayn can play an important role in saving the Iraq-Syrian relations.

"Have we realised the racist hatred against us or have we decided to proceed towards defeat?"

AL-WATAN on the same subject:

"The Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor was not an attack against Iraq alone but against the whole Arab nation. The Israeli attack was the last in a chain of incidents led by the United States in 1976 when Washington pressed on France not to go ahead with the deal. France responded by subjecting the Iraqi and Pakistani reactors to international controls to guarantee the non-production of nuclear weapons by the two reactors. But the real objective of America and Israel was the destruction of the Arabs and their continued subjugation to backwardness.

"Thus in April 1978 Israeli agents planted explosives in the two reactors which were prepared for shipment to Iraq and exploded some parts of them. The Israeli agents also killed the Egyptian physicist who was working for the Iraqi atomic research agency and sent explosive envelopes to a great many others causing them injury.

"In addition Israel has chosen an inappropriate time since it knows that victory at this time is limited. The action could not be considered an heroic or even well planned one, since the time is suitable for Israel to collaborate with many parties against Iraq. These parties have been negatively affected by Iraq's steadfastness in the face of Iranian power. And now, what will be the American reaction since it believes that what happened is unjustified?

"The pressure on the Arab world, in this disturbing and unjustified manner, leads us sometimes to say that even collaboration with the devil would be justified.

"Israel knows that Iraq will not be effective in any war against it if the other fronts are silent because war does not seem to be coming. Then why the provocations when we know that Iraq will not counter with similar action because it will not enter alone into a war with Israel? In addition it is already at war with Iraq and its borders are not confrontation fronts with Israel.

"What has just happened (?adds) another fact that the United States should realise, namely that its alliance with Israel is leading the world into a catastrophe. Arabs have proved that they are dealing with world issues logically and calmly."

OMAN

ISRAELI RAID SAID TO OBSTRUCT ARAB PROGRESS

JN091235 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1218 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Muscat, 9 Jun (GNA)--An official spokesman of the Omani Foreign Ministry has declared that the Omani Government strongly condemns the Israeli air raid on the nuclear installations in the Iraqi Republic. The spokesman added: This very serious Israeli aggression underlines Israel's hostile behavior and intentions against all the Arab countries without exception as well as its desire to obstruct scientific and technological progress in the Arab homeland. Furthermore, this aggression further aggravates the situation in the Middle East and provides fresh proof that Israel is not serious about the establishment of lasting peace in the region.

The spokesman said that while appealing to all international forces and organizations to do all they can to put an end to Israel's aggressions against the Arab countries, the Sultanate of Oman affirms its support for Iraq's call for an urgent meeting of the Arab League Council in Baghdad at the level of foreign ministers.

QATAR

ISRAELI RAID CALLED CRIME AGAINST MANKIND

JN091122 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Doha, 9 Jun (QNA)--The Government of Qatar has strongly condemned the criminal Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor the day before yesterday and asserted its support for Iraq with all the means in its power and all its resources. In a statement issued here today, the Government of Qatar called on all the Arab states to consider this development a major factor which leaves no room for hesitation to close all ranks, pool all resources and concert all efforts in defense of their honor and rights.

The Qatari Government also called on world nations to begin an immediate international initiative and adopt the necessary measures to deal with the daily Israeli aggression. Acquiescence has only encouraged Israel to continue its aggression and to dismiss the entire international community, the Government of Qatar said. The following is the text of the statement issued by the Government of Qatar today:

In the absence of positive action to deter Israeli savagery, action which has been expected for a long time from the international community represented by its supreme world organization, whose charter provides for respecting the principles and values of international law and morality and adopting the best practical means to prevent the violation of these principles and values and deter the violators, Israel has continued to violate these principles and values through its savage and barbaric aggressions. It has indulged in violence, arrogance and disregard for the whole of humanity with a power and ability that are not its own.

In view of the new treacherous Israeli aggression in attacking the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the State of Qatar finds it incumbent upon itself to address the entire world conscience, especially the big powers which assume the biggest share of the responsibility for world peace and security, in order to alert it to one clear fact which needs no further elucidation: This aggression is not at all an aggression against the Arab nation alone, but against the whole of mankind and its civilization, of which we are proud. This matter calls for an immediate international initiative based on the UN Charter, which clearly and decisively provides for the necessary measures which must be taken to deter Israel's daily aggressions. Acquiesence has only encouraged Israel to continue its aggression and to dismiss the entire international community.

If Israel's criminal acts of aggression offend the dignity of the international community by their violation of its principles and values, they also offend Arab dignity by their direct violation of Arab rights. In view of this grave situation, and since our Arab nation is unanimous that its solidarity is the best weapon for defending its rights and honor, the State of Qatar calls on its sister Arab states to consider this situation a major factor which leaves no room for hesitation to close all ranks, pool all resources and concert all efforts in defense of their honor and rights.

Qatar supports sister Iraq with all the means in its power and all its resources.

The state of falsehood lasts only one hour, but right lasts forever.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-JAZIRAH SAYS ATTACK PROVES ISRAELI BELLICOSITY

LD091646 Riyadh SPA in English 1218 GMT 9 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Jun (SPA)--Commenting on the Israeli air attacks on Iraq's nuclear plant near Baghdad, AR-RIYAD condemned Israel's grave acts of aggression in bombing the nuclear plant. The paper said there were some conspiracies hatched between Tel Aviv and some Western capitals against the Arab [words indistinct].

It said the Israeli air attack has turned the situation unstable in the region and it has also unveiled some friendly states mysterious links with Israel.

Dealing with the same subject, AL-JAZIRAH, noted that the air attack had caused serious damages but this act would not hinder the developmental process of Iraq nor will it weaken Iraq's technological progress. The paper indicated that the Israeli air attack was a clear evidence that showed Israel's unwillingness [words indistinct] peacefully with the states of the region. The paper pointed out that the Israel's political moralists' dictionaries have no room in them for the word "peace."

AL-JAZIRAH assured that the Arab struggle against Israel would continue and Iraq would not stand alone all by itself against Israel. The paper hailed the kingdom's stand declared by Crown Prince Fahd in yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers in which he confirmed the Saudi support for Iraq.

UAE

FEDERAL COUNCIL DENOUNCES ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQ

JN091447 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1405 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Jun (QNA)--The Federal National Council has denounced the treacherous Israeli attack on Iraq and has urged the Arab states' leaders and peoples to confront the Zionist challenges and measure up to the grave circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing.

In a statement it issued at the end of its session today under Council Speaker Tarim 'Umran Tarim, the council stressed the need to learn lessons from the Israeli aggression and comprehend the new calculations imposed on the Arab region. The following is the text of the council's statement:

Alarmed by the report of the treacherous Israeli attack on Arab Baghdad and Israel's daring to infiltrate several Arab states in order to reach its criminal goal, the Federal Council denounces this Israeli aggression, which again proves that Israel is the first and most dangerous enemy of all the Arab states and that its expansionist goals go beyond the Arab territory it is occupying to other Arab territories. Furthermore, Israel is planning to reach these goals with the cooperation of its biggest ally--the United States--while relying on the strategic advantages achieved for it by the Camp David accords.

The Federal Council stresses the need to consider the military and political implications of the treacherous Israeli aggression on Baghdad and the new calculations imposed on the Arab region. The council urges the Arab nation's states, leaders and peoples to be alert, confront this Israeli threat to their territories and security and measure up to the Israeli challenges.

The council stresses the need to unite the Arab ranks and achieve joint Arab action in order to mobilize the Arab forces and potentials that can deter the Israeli enemy, thwart this enemy's ambitions and return the usurped territories.

The council believes that Israel's belligerence in the Arab region and disregard for the UN resolutions and the principles of international law cannot be stopped without the presence of unified Arab force that is capable of ending Israel's exhaustion of the region's potentials and its repeated attacks, since such a force would be in the interest of Arab right and the region's security and independence.

EEC'S DENUNCIATION OF ISRAELI ATTACK VOICED

JN091451 Doha QNA in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Jun (QNA)--The QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi has learned that His Highness Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy commander of the UAE Armed Forces, dealt in his talks today with Christoph van der Klauuw, Netherlands foreign minister and current president of the EEC Council of Ministers, with the dimensions of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

The talks also dealt with the role that the EEC states in particular and the international community in general can play with regard to the Arab issue, the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the PLO's participation in any negotiations to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Shaykh Khalifah affirmed the close association between the Gulf's stability and the Middle East's stability, since such stability is an indivisible part of the Palestinian issue.

Following the meeting, which was attended by Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, the UAE president's representative, and Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, Van der Klauuw stated that he informed His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid of the EEC states' denunciation of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. In statements to reporters Van der Klauuw said that Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid explained to him the Arab viewpoint on the Middle East issue and the role that the EEC states can play with regard to this issue.

The Netherlands foreign minister praised the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council, adding that this is an effective tool for achieving cooperation among the Gulf states in all fields and promoting cooperation between the EEC states and the Gulf Cooperation Council states in various fields.

RAID ON IRAQ CALLED IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT U.S. AID

JN100942 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 10 Jun (QNA)--The newspaper AL-KHALIJ published here today cited unidentified military experts as saying that the Iraeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor could not have been so accurately carried out without technological and intelligence aid from the United States. According to the newspaper, these experts based their statements on the fact that the planes had headed directly for their target despite the existence of several mock targets similar to the real reactor constructed by Iraq in various locations.

YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER SUPPORTS IRAQ'S CALL FOR MEETING

JN091849 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs, has declared the YAR's support for fraternal Iraq's call for an urgent Arab League meeting in Baghdad on the foreign ministers level to discuss the heinous Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations. Israel aimed at harming all the Arab nation in order to implement its aggressive designs against the Arabs, to prevent them from aquiring the means of civilized development and to keep them weak and dismembered.

'ALI, PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY CONDEMN ISRAELI RAID

'Ali, Ad-Din Statements

NC091402 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has affirmed that Egypt firmly rejects the policy of aggression and terrorism which Israel practiced through the raid it launched against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and which only caused further tension and bloodshed. In a statement to the People's Assembly today, the foreign minister said that Israel, with its irresponsible behavior which violates all international charters and conflicts with the peace agreements, has proved that it has not yet learned the lessons of history--namely, that violence breeds violence and that peace cannot be achieved by coersion and aggression.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Israel must bear responsibility for the serious escalation that has developed in the Middle East situation as a result of its unjustified aggression and its reckless and irresponsible behavior. He added that Egypt strongly denounces and condemns this Israeli aggression and expresses its great regret that it took place only a few days after the Sharm ash-Shaykh meetings, which Egypt agreed to out of its constant desire to calm the situation in the area and achieve security, stability and a comprehensive peace.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt--having succeeded in securing a pledge from Israel to show restraint vis-a-vis the Syrian-Israeli crisis--is surprised and regrets to see that Israel has arrogantly resorted to such an act, which reveals premeditation in committing aggressive and provocative actions without regard for world public opinion and for international laws and norms.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister noted that the Israeli action against Iraq the day before yesterday is beyond any doubt a violation of international laws, the UN Charter and the General Assembly's resolutions, which do not permit the use of force or the threat of force. It is also a breach of international conventions that apply to armed conflicts. Article 56 of the complementary protocol to the 1949 Geneva Conventions stipulates that engineering works or installations that use dangerous materials such as dams, bridges and nuclear power stations should not be attacked even if they are military targets, because this assault may lead to the release of dangerous materials detrimental to civilians.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the recent Israeli action against Iraq is a flagrant aggression that cannot be justified or accepted. Israeli allegations that the Iraqi reactor constituted a danger to its security are meager justifications and unacceptable, particularly as Iraq has subjected its nuclear activity to the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency to ascertain that the research is directed for peaceful uses and for scientific purposes.

He added that Egypt cannot adopt a negative stand regarding such a serious development. As soon as it heard the report of the Israeli raid, Egypt issued a statement clearly outlining its full condemnation and absolute rejection of this irresponsible action. Two hours after the report on the attack, the Foreign Ministry issued an official statement, carried in the press and by the world information media, reaffirming Egypt's stand.

He said: I have instructed our ambassador in Washington to immediately lodge a note with the U.S. Government outlining the degree of the seriousness of the Israeli action on stability and peace in the area and calling on the United States to live up to its responsibility of deterring Israel from such aggression, particularly since in its attack Israel used U.S. arms which it had obtained for use in self-defense and not for carrying out destruction and aggression in the area.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali added: At the same time, our permanent UN representative will submit a note to the UN secretary general, drawing his attention to the deteriorating and serious situation resulting from the Israeli aggression and stating that this aggression exposes stability and peace in the area to great dangers, for which Israel is to blame.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister also said: Yesterday, as soon as we heard about the aggression, we contacted the EC presidency, currently held by the Netherlands, to explain the extent of the danger resulting from the Israeli aggression, which is flagrantly in conflict with the atmosphere necessary for the success of the peace efforts, including the European efforts aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict.

He added: Furthermore, yesterday we sent cables to all our embassies abroad instructing them to explain our position regarding the Israeli aggression and to launch intensive contacts with the governments of the states where they are accredited, with a view to pointing out the seriousness of the situation and the possibility of a succession of events that will be difficult to predict or control and asking the governments of these states to shoulder their responsibilities of preserving security and peace.

Continuing his statement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: Today we also cabled our permanent representative at the International Atomic Energy Agency, instructing him to urge the agency to condemn this abhorrent aggression which is directed against the entire international community represented by the agency, which has undertaken to supervise peaceful nuclear activities not only by those states that have signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty but many other states also.

In his statement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali reaffirmed that the unjustified Israeli military aggression against Iraq will have negative effects on the stability and security of the region, to a degree in comparison with which the gain that Israel had hoped to achieve from this violent step will be minimal. This will by necessity lead to an escalation of Middle East tension to a high degree. He added: In its concerted endeavor for a comprehensive peace in the region, Egypt cannot accept our region becoming a center of tension and conflict with possibilities that might be exploited by international powers that are lying in wait for and plotting against the region.

Concluding his statement to the People's Assembly, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: Egypt appeals to the world's peace-loving states to live up to their responsibilities and to commit Israel to respect the principles of international law and the UN Charter and refrain from violence and aggression.

The People's Assembly majority and opposition members condemned the irresponsible Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor in which U.S. weapons, originally earmarked for self-defense, not aggression on neighbors, were used.

The members appealed to the Arab rulers to work for the restoration of Arab solidarity. They noted that Israel's concept of security will be achieved not through aggression but through respect for the rights of Israel's neighbors and through mutual confidence with them. They emphasized that Egypt cannot possibly renounce its Arab commitments and responsibilities and that the peace treaty between us and Israel is only a step on the road to comprehensive peace in the Arab region.

Some members called for a revision of the normalization steps with Israel, and they called on the United States to play its role as full partner in the peace process, reconsider its arms supply to Israel, which is using these arms for aggression, not self-defense, and make Israel respect the peace agreements it has signed.

Some members called on the international community to move to stop Israel's irresponsible aggressions and help Iraq rebuild its nuclear reactor, which was destroyed by Israeli aggression.

Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din commented on Kamal Hasan 'Ali's statement on and the members' discussions of the Israeli aggression against Iraq. He said that the People's Assembly has expressed the people's conscience in the profoundest way on this event. He stressed that this criminal aggression by Israel is an aggression on all international laws and charters.

Muhyi ad-Din said that despite the fact that Iraq has adopted several positions against Egypt, we will not forget that Baghdad is part of the Arab nation and that this aggression was aimed against an Arab and Islamic territory and was unjustifiable. This aggression is a consecration of terrorism at a time when Israel says at international forums that it is against terrorism. Muhyi ad-Din emphasized that this aggression confirms Israel's political isolation and that the aim behind it is the Israeli elections and Israel's claims regarding its security. Real security is confidence and good-neighbor relations.

In conclusion, Muhyi ad-Din said: We are confident that every criminal action must be denounced and that the peace for which we sacrificed scores of thousands of our youths must be achieved despite all the obstacles Israel is placing against peace.

At the conclusion of its morning session the People's Assembly decided to refer Kamal Hasan Ali's statement and the members' discussions to a joint committee of the Committees of Arab Affairs and Foreign Affairs to prepare a statement that will be submitted to the People's Assembly this evening.

Assembly Statement

NC092052 Cairo MENA in English 2036 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA)--The People's Assembly condemned today the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and termed the assault as "a barbaric act that violates all international conventions." In a statement issued today, the assembly called upon the UN Security Council and the world parliaments to condemn the aggression and resent it. This assault is a threat to the area's security and stability and a serious impediment in the way to peace and an escalation of the flaring up situation in the area.

The assembly also reiterated Egypt's rejection of the power logic leading to nothing except "more tension and bloodshed". It also said that the Israeli action is an unacceptable act of terrorism and "Israel has to bear the whole consequences. [quotation marks as received]

In its statement, the assembly also pointed out that the Israeli aggression is directed against all peace loving nations and those who signed the non-proliferation treaty.

The assembly also asserted Iraq's right to establish nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes. It also called upon the American administration and president to adopt all necessary measures against Israel and to re-consider the American arms-shipments to Israel, especially after Israel used that weaponry in its aggression.

The assembly also expressed its regret as this military aggressive act comes on the heels of President as-Sadat's constructive efforts in Sharm ash-Shaykh meeting.

In conclusion, the assembly expressed its support of the statements issued by the presidency, Deputy Premier Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali regarding the aggression and Egypt's stand and steps adopted and continue being adopted by the Egyptian Government to this effect.

EGYPT PROTESTS TO ISRAEL ON IRAQI REACTOR RAID

NC092055 Cairo MENA in English 2042 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun [as received]--(MENA)--Ambassador Sa'd Khalil, director of the Normalization Department at the Foreign Ministry, summoned the Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sasson today and handed to him an Egyptian note of protest against the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor on Sunday. The note strongly denounced the Israeli raid, considering it a violation of all international laws and agreements as well as the spirit of the Camp David accords, which aim at comprehensive and not partial peace. The Egyptian note considered the Israeli aggression an obstruction to the peace march and a new impediment to just and durable peace in the Middle East.

RADIO CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQI REACTOR

NC091601 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jun 81

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "A Flagrant Aggression by All Standards"]

[Text] The world governments and public opinion have been unanimous in rejecting all Israeli justifications for the attack on the Iraqi atomic reactor. The truth is that Israel's security, the ever-ready pretext which is always available to justify all the aggression and violence that Israel commits in the Middle East, cannot this time be a valid justification for the Israeli surprise raid on the outskirts of Baghdad.

In its statement, the Israeli Government claimed that it had learned from reliable sources that the Iraqi atomic reactor would begin to operate at the beginning of next month or in September and that it was going to be used for the production of nuclear bombs which the Iraqi president said would be used against Israel. The Israeli statement reiterates these claims, although Iraq has become a full member of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and has willingly accepted all forms of international control on nuclear activity in Iraq. Neutral circles, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, and even the United States, Israel's own best friend, have testified that Iraq has never violated the provisions of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and never violated the international control measures.

If Israel thinks that the import of nuclear technology opens the door to the possibility of production of nuclear weapons in the future, it can be said Israel was itself the first to bring this kind of technology into the area. It is no longer a secret that Israel's nuclear technology is, to a large extent, geared to military purposes. Furthermore, Israel adamantly refuses to join the international nuclear nonproliferation treaty and refuses to answer any international inquiry about its nuclear activities, claiming that this is unacceptable interference in its domestic affairs as a sovereign state.

Why, then, does Israel give itself a right which it seeks to withhold from others with aggression and bloodshed, despite the fact that those others are more committed than Israel to the international guarantee of this right for peaceful purposes? The answer to this question, in fact, labels the Israeli raid as an act of flagrant aggression. We mean that this raid constitutes open defiance, not only of the Arab nation but also of the entire international community. With this hostile action, Israel made itself a trustee for the whole world, giving itself the right to do anything by force. It refuses to give a guarantee of not producing nuclear weapons and at the same time does not accept such guarantees which are fully and willingly given by others. This method of dealing with the people of the region is rejected in part and parcel because it represents a return to a situation that warns of the gravest repercussions and of throwing the door of conflict wide open again in the region.

This comes at a time when Egypt has courageously shouldered the responsibility of turning the Arab-Israeli conflict from an armed conflict into a peaceful coexistence among all the states and nations of the area. The Israeli leadership has exploited the missile crisis in Lebanon and the Iraqi-Iranian war to commit an unjustified aggression against Iraq. The justification is perhaps that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin is seeking the lost role of hero before the election. However, as we have said, this action constitutes a setback for the aim of comprehensive peace in the region. The Israeli rulers should, instead, have helped Egypt spread confidence in the peaceful future of the Middle Eastern peoples, so that the peace process might attract more states. It seems, however, that some in Israel have a logic different from that of the rest of the world.

PRESS DENOUNCES ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQI REACTOR

NC100914 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 10 Jun 81

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The three local papers this morning condemn the surprise Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Under the headline "A Raid To Destroy Peace," AL-AHRAM's editorial says: The world yesterday heard the voice of Egypt--leadership, government, parliament and people--condemn the foolish crime committed by Israel, which out of excessive arrogance and recklessness raided Iraq and destroyed the nuclear reactor that Iraq built in cooperation with France near Baghdad. The paper expresses the view that none of the justifications advanced by Israel can be accepted by a human conscience anywhere in the world. Thus, it has not only been condemned by the Egyptian people and the Arab nation but also by every free man in the world.

AL-AHRAM adds: Israel thinks that it has done a heroic deed by attacking this reactor, but the fact is that it has incurred shame by offending the world's conscience and endangering peace in this area, where it claims it wishes to live in peace. The Israeli raid was not a raid against a reactor built in Iraq, but in fact a raid against the peace that Egyptians and other peoples are trying to establish in the area.

In conclusion, the paper says: When Israel commits its crime against peace, we must not curse peace but the one who attacked it. We should try to prevent him from repeating his attack. Peace is a noble goal, and the plots committed against it must not divert our attention from continuing our efforts to achieve it. The world must be with those who support peace and against the enemies of peace.

AL-JUMHURIYAH's editorial, under the headline "A Lesson From Begin," says: History may record Menahem Begin as the one who united the Arabs, provided that they learn the recent lesson. The paper expresses regret because this is an old lesson that has been given since the beginning of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and through their division and conflict the Arabs provided Israel with victories on a golden platter. This is what the Arabs did in 1948, 1956 and 1967, and they were defeated. When the courage of the Egyptian fighter united them in October 1973 they triumphed. This is not a call for the unity of the Arab ranks and revival of the October spirit so much as a reminder of one of the facts of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This fact is that Israel will not allow any Arab side to become superior to it in any sphere.

Concluding its article, the paper affirms that all the points of strength in the Arab body are targets of Israeli attack as long as Israel upholds its alleged unfettered right to launch preemptive attacks. Will the Arabs unite and learn this lesson?

Under the headline "The World Condemns Israel's Crime," AL-AKHBAR says: The aggressive Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor has prompted profound reactions from all political circles in the world. It has been received by all the countries of the world--East and West--with condemnation and surprise. The paper expresses its surprise that Israel carried out this aggression without any justification. Even those who sympathize with Israel have not been able to advance any justifications for its action. For this reason, there have been many speculations and rumors about the secret behind this aggression.

The paper asks: Was France, which is participating in the building of the nuclear reactor, the direct or intended objective of the raid? At any rate, whether the raid had one specific objective or several different objectives, its damage and consequences are broad, affecting the Arab area and the world. This is the reason Israel has met with this reaction to its aggression, which Menahem Begin thought would boost his popularity in the Israel parliamentary elections. There is no doubt that Begin is primarily responsible for this aggression before the Arabs, the world and the Israeli people.

The paper affirms that Egypt does not endorse this policy and does accept its results, which sabotage the efforts to establish peace. As far as Egypt is concerned, Menahem Begin chose a bad time to carry out this aggression. He chose this time soon after the Sharm ash-Shaykh meetings and the discussions that took place in them to consolidate the peace process. It is as if he wanted to make the world think that Egypt had prior knowledge of the raid. This is an insult to Egypt's dignity which it cannot accept. Menahem Begin should have realized this. He should have realized that even though the Arabs disagree on the methods of action, they can never disagree on the noble objectives of liberating their countries and working toward their progress.

For this reason, Egypt strongly condemned the Israeli aggression and declared that it does not accept Israel's claims that the Iraqi reactor jeopardized its security. This is because Iraq has placed all its nuclear activity under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AL-AKHBAR points out that Egypt has called on the United States, in its capacity as a fully responsible partner in the peace process, to assume its responsibility in deterring Israel. Actually, it is the duty of the United States to initiate such deterrence, because it is for its own good. Otherwise, if it neglects its duty, it will subject itself to the accusation by the Arabs that it condones what Israel or Menahem Begin has done. This will not serve U.S. interests with the Arabs, irrespective of their varied positions and inclinations.

KHALIL DENIES CONTACTS ON OPPOSITION LEADERSHIP

NC100822 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA)--Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy leader of the National Democratic Party [NDP] for foreign affairs, has denied the report published in the last edition of (?AL-AHRAR) that the leaders of the NDP are holding intensive contacts with him to form a new opposition party. In a statement published in Cairo's newspapers today, Dr Mustafa Khalil confirmed that no such contacts have taken place and that the report is unfounded. He added: In view of my high responsibility in the party now and in the past and my support of the NDP's policy under President Anwar as-Sadat, it is inconceivable for me to assume the leadership of an opposition party or a wing within the party.

ARAB AMBASSADORS BRIEFED BY HAMMADI ON RAID

JN091424 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jun (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has informed the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions here of the details of the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations. He also notified them of the Iraqi Government stand on the aggression and briefed them on the Revolution Command Council's statement, which contained basic information about this aggression, which occurred the day before yesterday.

Hammadi said that all are aware that the Zionist enemy has been working for a long time to foil Iraq's attempt to establish a preliminary and peaceful program for nuclear energy at a time when the enemy is in possession of a complete and internationally known and recognized nuclear weapon.

Dr Hammadi stressed that the Iraqi nuclear installations were established for peaceful purposes and that they are under international control. The International Atomic Energy Agency had previously inspected these installations and issued a clear statement that stressed the presence of all safety conditions. He pointed out that the Zionist enemy wants to prevent the Arab states from attaining any technological development and industrial progress that may contribute to developing their own power so that this entity may remain the one with the long arm of hegemony in the region.

He pointed out that the Zionist entity is behaving on the basis of a new concept of international relations and the meaning of national security, independence and respect for independence in international relations. He said that when the enemy gives himself the liberty to act in this way, he means that no Arab state is safe from his military aggression against the institutions of this or that country, its military forces, security and independence.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi stressed that the Iraqi Government determination to carry on along the path of building our own power in accordance with an unswerving trend is absolutely irrevocable. He said that such criminal acts will not turn us away from this and that the Arab countries' only choice is solidarity and cooperation for the sake of protecting their independence and security and for standing firmly in the face of the Zionist enemy and his aggressive policy.

The foreign minister confirmed Iraq's call for an extraordinary emergency meeting of the Arab League Council on the level of foreign ministers in Baghdad to discuss the aggression, which is considered by Iraq to be an important event involving a great meaning and arousing maximum attention.

The foreign minister stressed the suspect link between the Persian and Zionist racist regimes and said: Since the beginning of war with Iran, we have stressed that there is a spontaneous cooperation between the Zionist enemy and the Iranian regime. He said that some believe, however, that what we said was part of an informational and psychological campaign against Iran.

Dr Hammadi added: This concord and harmony of cooperation and coordination between the Persian and Zionist regimes have now become clear to all. There is concord in their interests, regardless of all the slogans and talk and regardless of the intentions of some. During the past 9 months much information has emerged and become clear about the direct and indirect armament cooperation between the Zionist enemy and the Persian regime.

Dr Hammadi added: This aggression makes it incumbent on the Arab nation to know its real enemy and to view these matters in a comprehensive and serious manner away from any other consideration. Our objective, he said, should be the Arab nation's welfare and the preservation of this nation's security and safety.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi stressed that Iraq is not a warmonger. It has no ambitions and harbors no premeditated enmity toward anyone. He said that Iraq can only be realistic and cannot overlook facts regardless of the results. He called on the Arab states to define a serious stand toward this aggression, stressing that this emergency circumstance may further aggravate the situation in the region, especially since this aggression has added new and tangible evidence of the aggressive intensions, not against one or two countries, but against all the Arab countries.

He briefed them on Iraq's call for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council and its explanation of the dimensions of the Zionist attack to the representatives of the UN Security Council's permanent member states and the other big powers.

On another level, the Foreign Ministry this morning summoned the heads of missions. It briefed them on the Zionist aggression and its danger to peace and security in the region. It also briefed them on the Revolution Command Council statement yesterday in which it explained the dimensions of this blatant aggression and the exposed collusion between the Zionist entity and the Persian regime.

The ministry also explained Iraq's call for an urgent UN Security Council meeting to discuss the treasonous Zionist aggression against it and the hitting of the Iraqi nuclear installations.

BENDJEDID PHONES SADDAM HUSAYN FROM MOSCOW

GF091636 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received a telephone call from Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid in which he condemned the Zionist aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations. Chedli Bendjedid, who is currently in Moscow, affirmed Algeria's support for Iraq in the face of this treacherous Zionist aggression.

MESSAGE FROM SAUDI PRINCE RECEIVED BY SADDAM HUSAYN

JN091954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jun (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received here this evening Saudi Education Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, who handed him a written message from His Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz the Regent dealing with the treasonous Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations.

In his message, the crown prince reiterated Saudi Arabia's stand by the side of Iraq and condemned the Zionist aggression, which reflects the Zionist policy which is hostile to the Arab nation and its progress. The meeting was attended by Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, Revolution Command Council secretary and acting chief of the president's office, and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad.

SADDAM HUSAYN BOMB THREAT AGAINST ISRAEL DENIED

LD091111 Hamburg DPA in German 1004 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Jun (DPA)--Iraq today described as incorrect reports of an alleged statement by President Saddam Husayn that Baghdad's nuclear activities are aimed "against Israel."

Yesterday, Israeli Prime Minister Begin justified the Israeli attack on the reactor near Baghdad with the help, among other things, of this alleged statement by the Iraqi head of state.

The Iraqi Embassy in Bonn said in reply to an inquiry that Baghdad's nuclear policy is directed toward purely peaceful aims and that no doubt has been left in this respect. The statement attributed to Husayn has been invented by Begin. An embassy spokesman also recalled that his country ratified the nuclear weapons ban treaty in 1969 and in its nuclear agreement with France committed itself to submitting its nuclear plant to full inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

At the beginning of June, Husayn himself said with regard to his country's nuclear plans in an interview with the news magazine DER SPIEGEL: "Our nuclear program is intended for peaceful and not for military purposes...We do not possess the nuclear bomb, and everyone who has examined our nuclear program is well aware that our nuclear energy policy is not suitable for the manufacture of nuclear bombs, but only for peaceful purposes and nothing else."

BAGHDAD RADIO QUOTES ISRAELI 'STATEMENT' ON RAID

GF091410 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jun 81

[For the text of the Israeli Government statement, see the 9 June DAILY REPORT, page I 1]

[Text] The enemy's radio carried a statement by its government last night on the Zionist air raid against Iraqi nuclear installations. The text of the report carried by the enemy's radio is as follows:

Yesterday, planes of the Israeli Air Force carried out a raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad and destroyed it completely. The Israeli Government issued a special statement on this matter today. The statement reads in part:

On Sunday, 7 June 1981, planes of the Israeli Air Force set out to attack the Osirak nuclear reactor near Baghdad. The Israeli pilots fulfilled their mission and destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor completely. All our planes returned safely to base. The Government sees it as its duty to inform public opinion of the motives behind the decision to carry out this operation.

The government statement says: Israel has, for a long time, been watching with grave concern the establishment of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Israeli circles learned from well-informed sources that this reactor is set to produce atomic bombs despite the camouflage campaign organized by the Iraqi authorities to hide its true intentions on the reasons for setting up the reactor. The Iraqi president has explicitly announced that the nuclear reactor is set against Israel. He indicated, following the Iranian raid which slightly damaged the reactor in October, that the Iranians had tried unsuccessfully to destroy the reactor. He stressed that the Iraqi nuclear reactor was installed against Israel alone.

The government statement adds: The atomic bombs which could be manufactured from enriched uranium or plutonium would have been of the type dropped on Hirsohima during World War II. It follows that this reactor created a threat to the existence of the Israeli people.

Reliable sources have informed the Israeli Government that the Iraqi nuclear reactor would be completed and activated either at the beginning of the next month or at the beginning of September. Thus the Iraqi nuclear reactor would have been ready for work within a short period of time.

Israel had observed the stages of the establishment of the Iraqi nuclear reactor which could produce atomic bombs. We were confident that the Iraqi president would not hesitate to bomb Israeli cities using those bombs. The Israeli Government thus decided to take the initiative without delay in order to guarantee the safety and security of the Israeli people.

The planning of this operation was meticulous and the execution was set for yesterday, Sunday, bearing in mind that this day would be the weekend for the foreign experts working on the reactor, about 100-150 persons. This assemption proved to be correct. No foreign experts were harmed when the reactor was destroyed.

It is known that two European states helped President Saddam Husayn in setting the reactor in exchange for Iraqi oil supplies. The statement calls on those two states to stop their inhumane assistance to Baghdad's rulers by helping them produce nuclear weapons.

The statement also affirms that Israel will under no circumstance allow its enemies to develop weapons of mass annihilation and that it will use all available resources to defend Israeli citizens against any aggression.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 363

JN091725 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jun (INA)--Yesterday evening and today our armed forces killed 179 of the Persian enemy forces and destroyed various types of military equipment in the operational sectors along the frontlines. Communique No 363 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that our valiant armed forces today continued to pound the forces of the ignorant enemy. Today, our aircraft launched two raids against enemy concentrations in the Merivian region, scoring direct hits and returning safely to base. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 363 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With faith and great confidence in the justice of our war against the enemies of our nation and people--Magian Persians and racist Zionists--our valiant armed forces continued to pound the forces of the ignorant enemy in the operational sectors. The results of the activities of yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units continued to pound the enemy concentrations and positions with all weapons in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin, killing 116 and destroying 3 tanks and 1 armored personnel carrier. Our helicopters attacked enemy concentrations in the same region, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.
B. Six were killed and one infantry position opposite our units' positions was destroyed in the Nowsud region.
C. Several enemy concentrations were sighted opposite our units' positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. Our units pounded them with all weapons and forced them to flee after killing 17 and destroying 4 vehicles.
D. Eight were killed and three vehicles, one of which was carrying personnel, and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
E. Four were killed and one vehicle and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Mimak region opposite our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
F. One observation post was destroyed in the Mehran region.
G. One observation post was destroyed in the Shush region.
H. One ammunition stockpile was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.

I. Two armored personnel carriers were destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
J. Our units pounded the enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan region with various weapons, killing 28 and destroying 1 infantry position, 4 vehicles--2 of which were laden with ammunition--2 fieldguns, 1 excavator and 2 observation posts.
K. Today, our aircraft launched two raids against enemy concentrations in the Merivan region, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 179 dead, 3 infantry positions, 3 tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers, 12 vehicles, 2 fieldguns, 1 excavator, 3 ammunition stockpiles and 4 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: ten martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank, six vehicles, six mortars and one fieldgun were damaged

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 June 1981

JORDANIAN NCC DELEGATION ARRIVES 9 JUN FOR TALKS

JN092123 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2040 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jun (INA)--A delegation of the Jordanian National Consultative Council [NCC] led by NCC Speaker Ahmad at-Tarawinah arrived here tonight on a visit of several days to Iraq at the invitation of the Iraqi National Assembly.

The delegation, which consists of 14 NCC members, will hold talks with Iraqi officials on developing relations between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

In a statement to INA, At-Tarawinah expressed pleasure and happiness at visiting Iraq and said that Iraq, country of steadfastness and jihad, managed to raise the Arab nation's head high because it is defending Arab rights on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and fighting for the restoration of its just rights to its lands and waters. He said that Iraq's holy battle against the racist Persian enemy is a prelude to the Arabs' central battle in Palestine.

At-Tarawinah described the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations as treacherous and unfair as well as a flagrant encroachment on Iraq's legitimate right to sovereignty over its land and its right to build its vital installations.

He said that due to its brave leadership and people's support, Iraq will not be prevented from marching ahead to develop its technological capabilities.

At-Tarawinah called on all the Arabs to join their efforts in order to ward off the Zionist danger from the Arab territory and to back Iraq, Palestine and any other Arab issue everywhere in the Arab homeland. He added that no Arab should abstain from supporting and helping Iraq. The one who does not stand with Iraq is against the Arab nation, he said.

He expressed the hope that Iraq will achieve all its objectives and restore all its rights so that it will devote itself to the other duties dictated by its pan-Arab stands.

BADRAN DISCUSSES ISRAELI RAID, OTHER ISSUES

JN092029 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran has stated that the heinous Zionist aggression against fraternal Iraq is a serious development in international politics in view of the political, military and geographic dimensions connected with it. He said that Jordan strongly denounces this aggression because of its desire to preserve the Arab nation's sovereignty and because of its pan-Arab attitude toward contemporary Arab issues.

The prime minister, who was presiding over the Cabinet meeting, held in az-Zarqa' city today, said that the seriousness of this aggression is due to the fact that Iraq is not on the line of contact with the Zionist enemy and that the Israeli aggression had been confined to the Arab states that were confronting the Israeli entity.

The prime minister pointed out that Jordan was in the forefront of those Arab states which supported Iraq's call for an Arab foreign ministers meeting to discuss the dimensions of the Israeli aggression and the results arising from this aggression.

The prime minister affirmed that the Israeli project to dig a canal between the Mediterranean and Dead Seas constitutes a flagrant aggression against Jordan and a violation of international law. He said that the Jordanian Government will take measures to guarantee that its implementation is blocked and will boycott all the institutions, companies and organizations contributing to its construction.

The prime minister also spoke on the need to implement the development projects and to develop the local societies in the various governorates and districts and to make available the necessary services for the people. He also stressed the need for entrenching high values and the true sense of belonging to the homeland.

In reply to a question on the closure of the newspaper AR-RA'Y and the effect of this closure on the democratic practices that are being deepened in Jordan, the prime minister said that AR-RA'Y was closed because it published an incorrect news item on the transfer of the headquarters of the Arab Economic Unity Council from Amman to Tunis. This item was published on the eve of the council's meeting in Amman. The Government has the right to close, confiscate or suspend any newspaper in the event such a paper publishes news detrimental to the public interest. This right is in accordance with Article 6, paragraph A of the press and publications law. The closure of newspapers is not an encroachment against democracy if it is justified in accordance with the press and publications law.

The prime minister affirmed Jordan's desire to preserve freedom and democracy in all its manifestations, particularly the freedom of the press. He added that freedom, as understood and practiced by the whole world with its various social and political institutions, is the freedom that lies within the framework of the laws in force within each state or country and not absolute freedom, which means anarchy and diffusion.

AD-DUSTUR: MERE CONDEMNATION OF RAID NOT ENOUGH

JN100810 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Jun 81 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "After the Raid: What To Do and Where Is the Road?"]

[Text] The Israeli raid on nuclear installations in fraternal Iraq continues to arouse various reactions in the Arab and international arenas, mostly condemning this heinous deed. However, some of this reaction is quaint, some discomfitting and some deserving of maximum denunciation and condemnation.

We understand and appreciate the indignant and frank statement by the French prime minister. However, we do not understand how some Arab states directly concerned with the Israeli aggression against Baghdad can be satisfied with statements "denouncing" the operation and proclaiming support for Iraq, as if they were countries far from the circle of the danger like the Netherlands or Portugal.

Moreover, we denounce the official U.S. spokesman's statement in which he retracted his first statement condemning the Israeli act of piracy to announce that the U.S. military commitments to Israel will not be affected by the raid even if it is proven that Israel breached the conditions on the sale of U.S. arms to it. Such a statement is exactly what Begin wants, not only to win the forthcoming elections, but also to continue the acts of piracy in the Arab skies, relying on U.S. arms and unlimited U.S. support.

The U.S. position announced yesterday reveals the line the U.S. delegation will adopt when the aggression is debated in the UN Security Council. We can almost wager in advance that the United States will try to tone down any resolution condemning the operation. If unable to do so, it will use the veto to block any strongly worded resolution condemning Israel and will not then need the pretexts it is using to justify its stand and laugh at its Arab friends who are always ready to be laughed at. We have always said that the U.S. stand on Arab countries and rights and its continued support for Israel needs to be radically reviewed by the Arab countries, particularly those who continue to refuse to see the truth and expect help from the den of conspiracies against the Arabs and Muslims.

Israel has never been the problem. The core of the problem lies in Washington, for the planes and bombs which attacked Baghdad are of U.S. manufacture. It is this (borrowed) might from the United States that is enabling (Begin) to brag about Israel's long arm, although he knows that without the long-range Phantom planes, he would not have been able to hold press conferences and prance about boasting of Israel's power.

We reiterate that the Arab states that are pumping oil and funds into the veins of the United States--oil recycled by the United States into sophisticated weapons for Israel--are putting a tragic end to their existence as independent states as of now if they stop at the issuance of statements of condemnation and proclamations of support, for they are concerned with the Israeli raid on Baghdad before anyone else and since Israel is seeking to be a partner in the oil and oil revenues.

If it is inconceivable at present to call on these states to liberate Palestine after Israel included them in the framework of the frontline states (a development we have long expected) we can at least call on them to avenge their dignity, defend their existence and define their relationship with Washington in light of Washington's behavior toward them and toward Israel.

Israel attacked the nuclear installations in Iraq for one reason only: It wants to maintain a one-state monopoly on nuclear weapons in the Middle East. Hence the nuclear club is called upon to compel Israel to sign this treaty [on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons] and to make sure that it destroys all the nuclear weapons in its possession; or this club should back Arab projects to develop nuclear weapons in order to achieve a balance that will ultimately paralyze the nuclear capability of both sides. Keeping nuclear weapons in the hands of Israel and depriving the Arabs of them is tantamount to an invitation to the Arabs to surrender to Israel's will.

Through its sinful aggression against Iraq, Israel has suddenly changed the type of armament that will be used in any wars in the region, carrying it from the conventional to the nuclear context and perhaps to a war of long-range missiles. This serious transportation in the type of weapons that might be used places the world before a major responsibility, for the impending danger resulting from Israel's belligerence threatens security in the world at large. If the United States is not the complete master of its will and cannot react accordingly, we still hope that Europe, the Soviet Union and the rest of the world can curb Israel's recklessness and save the world from Israel's madness before it is too late.

NCC STATEMENT ENDORSES KING'S FOREIGN POLICY

JN091834 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jun 81

["Text" of statement issued by the Jordanian National Consultative Council on 9 June 1981]

[Text] The National Consultative Council [NCC]

Taking cognizance of the responsible Jordanian moves led by His Majesty King Husayn during his visits to a number of fraternal Arab states and the Soviet Union;

Having heard the prime minister's speech during the council's session held on 8 June;

And having been informed of the foreign minister's statement during the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee held on 9 June 1981;

Regards Jordan's stand under the leadership of the nation's leader as an honorable and great pan-Arab role. Despite the difficulties and the frustrating events, Jordan is insisting on the nation's right to exist and realize its rights. Jordan is determined to voice its independent pan-Arab role and to demand the right of the Palestinian people to their homeland and to the establishment of their state on their national Palestinian soil.

Jordan is also determined to back fraternal Iraq while waging the nation's battle on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland in order to ward off the threat that is equal to the threat of Zionism, which has been exposed as an ally of those who carry out aggression on Iraq's territory, people and waters, through its flagrant aggression against the vital Iraqi installations on Sunday, using the means of aggression supplied to it by the United States, which has been flouting the principles of right, freedom and humanity.

The NCC declares its support for his majesty and the policy of his majesty's government. The council also calls on the leaders and peoples of the Arab nation to pause and revise their position and evaluate it in order to reveal the reason why the enemies of this nation are escalating their aggression against the Arab nation and its rights and what can be done to stop this aggression, because the current attitude of the enemy does not allow any hesitation or negligence. The council calls on the Arab nation to work with all the means available to it in order to achieve its unity, because unity is the means of restoring its rights and dignity.

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS 6 JUN

JN061248 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Affairs Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi arrived in Amman from Baghdad at dawn today on a 2-day visit to Jordan for talks with Foreign Minister Marwan al-Wasim on fraternal bilateral relations and the latest developments in the region. He will also visit several historic sites and familiarize himself with the progress made in Jordan in the various fields.

Agreements Signed

JN082244 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Three agreements between Jordan and Tunisia were signed at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The agreements are on cultural, commercial, economic and technical cooperation. The cultural agreement stipulates the exchange of scholarships and expertise in order to unify curriculum and scientific terms, the allocation of a number of scholarships in higher institutions, and the exchange of visits among teachers and sport teams and in the fields of radio and television programs.

The trade agreement stipulates an increase in the volume of trade between the two countries, including the export and import of industrial and agricultural products and natural wealth.

The economic and technical cooperation agreement is aimed at organizing cooperation in the economic and technical fields in the interest of the two fraternal peoples, and the means to promote the economic and technical relations between the two countries.

The agreements were signed for Jordan by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and for Tunisia by Foreign Minister Caid es-Sebsi.

Received by King

JN081651 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn this afternoon received Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, who conveyed to his majesty an oral message from Tunisian President Bourguiba on the situation in the Arab region, relations between Jordan and Tunis and the means of strengthening these relations in the various fields of cooperation. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

Departs Amman

JN091302 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Amman--Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi has declared that Tunisia--leader, government and people--condemn the criminal Zionist aggression against fraternal Iraq and called on the Arabs to concert their efforts and stand solidly together against this arrogant enemy and his aggressions against the Arab nation. The Tunisian foreign minister said this in a statement to the JNA correspondent before leaving Amman this morning for home following a few days visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and conveyed to him an oral message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba dealing with the situation in the region and bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries.

The Tunisian foreign minister was also received by Crown Prince Hasan and met with the prime minister and foreign minister and conferred with them on the political affairs of the region on the Arab and international levels, fraternal bilateral relations and means to strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

The Tunisian foreign minister expressed his thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Husayn and Crown Prince Hasan for the warm reception accorded him and his delegation, which has greatly contributed to the success of the visit. He said that the three agreements he initialed in the fields of cultural, economic and trade cooperation will contribute to building the edifice of strong Jordanian-Tunisian cooperation, which will further develop with time. He added that the visit has enabled him to closely follow progress in Jordan. He expressed his admiration of this progress and Jordan's achievements in all fields.

OFFICIALS DENOUNCE ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQI REACTOR

Sarkis Message

NC092014 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis has instructed the Lebanese ambassador in Baghdad to convey an oral message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn expressing his resentment and denunciation of the Israeli attack against the nuclear reactor and declaring solidarity with fraternal Iraq.

Butrus Comments

NC091408 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has condemned the Israeli attack on the Iraqi reactor and announced Lebanon's solidarity with Iraq. He said:

[Begin recording] This aggression is fierce. It expresses Israel's aggressive policy and its determination to embark on actions that it claims are preventive. Israel allows itself to conduct strikes that have no justification other than its belief that this [presumably the Iraqi nuclear reactor] could strengthen the Arab capability to resist it.

We strongly condemn this aggression and express our solidarity with fraternal Iraq in these circumstances.

SARKIS, BUTRUS MEET WITH U.S. ENVOY HABIB 9 JUN

NC091818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] U.S. envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib declined to make any comment at the end of his visit to President Ilyas Sarkis. During the visit, which lasted from 1630 to 1800, Habib briefed President Sarkis on the results of his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. They also reviewed the general situation in Lebanon in light of the repeated Israeli aggression on Lebanon. Attending the meeting were Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and, on the U.S. side, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper and U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon John Gunther Dean.

Habib continued his talks with Foreign Minister Butrus until about 1900. After the meeting he said: I do not want to say anything. I have no statement to make, and I am sorry. Habib did not deny or confirm whether he delivered a message from President Reagan to President Sarkis.

LEADERS ASSESS ARAB FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE MEETINGS

NC091328 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpts] It can be said that two positive things have emerged from the meetings of the Arab followup committee, namely, the announcement that all parties are committed to a cease-fire and will make efforts to stabilize the security situation and the decision by the Arab followup committee that it will resume its mission on 23 June in Riyadh at the Arab foreign ministers level. This period of time will be a test of the intentions of all parties. After that the Arab followup committee will meet in Beirut on 4 July under President Ilyas Sarkis to review the results and to assess future steps aimed at tackling the Lebanese crisis.

Thus, the Arab followup committee has completed the first stage of its mission with the hope of continuing to pave the way to achieving positive results. This places before all parties concerned in the Lebanese arena their responsibilities to enable the Arab followup committee to achieve the hopes pinned on it, to stop the bloodshed and to extricate Lebanon from the 7-year-old ordeal.

Today the country's top leaders were busy assessing the results of the Arab followup committee in light of the achievements made in the first stage. President Ilyas Sarkis held contacts to ensure the implementation of the guarantees made by the various Lebanese functionaries during the consultations to halt the firing and to stabilize the security situation now that security has become the populace's main concern.

President Sarkis returned from Bayt ad-Din Palace to B'abda Palace at about 1000 today, accompanied by Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Information Minister Michel Iddih and senior palace officials. He was received at the palace's gate by acting Army commander Maj Gen Munir Tarabay, Director General of Public Security Amir Faruq Abu al-Lama' and senior officials.

President Sarkis is expected to hold further contacts regarding the results of the meetings of the Arab followup committee and the pledges made by the top functionaries to stop the shooting as well as to eliminate the obstacles that prevented the followup committee from achieving all its goals at the Bayt ad-Din conference. These results and the future steps will be submitted to the Cabinet meeting tomorrow under President Sarkis.

Al-Wazzan Comments

NC091827 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpts] In the Government House today Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan studied the results of the Arab followup committee and assessed the contacts that the committee held and the results it has reached. At 1730 today Prime Minster al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, no doubt, the results of the Arab followup committee meetings are to some extent the beginning of the road. Can we tell the Lebanese people if there are firm steps that the government will take?

[Answer] It is good that you used the phrase "beginning of the road" in your question, particularly since today I read in certain papers questions and comments that seem to be pessimistic or portray the people as if they were expecting us to put an end to our crisis overnight. We know that a minor ache, such as a headache, can be cured within half an hour with an aspirin tablet. There are, however, diseases that require a patient to enter a hospital and even an intensive care unit and stay for a long time to recover. I gave this example to say that the events we have been encountering for several years have exacerbated our question as that of a patient in an intensive care unit.

Thus, I maintain what I said in my statement in Bayt ad-Din that we have specified an important priority, namely, achieving a cease-fire and halting the shooting. We thus have reached a stage in which the Lebanese can breathe so that they can calmly think out a suitable solution. We had to stop the daily bloodshed of our citizens in order to move to a stage where we can achieve a permanent and useful solution.

After listening to the necessary views of the Lebanese officials and after reviewing all the stages of the Arab resolutions and the problems and obstacles encountered, the Arab followup committee held its contacts with the parties concerned to help clear the air and to enable the officials and parties concerned to proceed on the road to accord. We have made important progress on this road as a result of these contacts. However, time is needed to crystallize certain views and to enable the Lebanese Government to make use of the cease-fire to concentrate on making useful arrangements on all levels.

Our Arab brothers came to help us, but if we do not help ourselves, how can we ask the others to replace us? The basic responsibility is Lebanese and falls on the Lebanese parties and officials. Help from our brothers comes next.

This is what I want to make clear and to drive away pessimism from those who are pessimistic and give objective optimism to the optimists. This is why I did not want to say yesterday that there was pessimism or failure nor to say there was full optimism. I want to say that we have reached a stage that is very useful and very important, that is, the cease-fire. What is worthwhile from now on will be result of our will and behavior. [end recording]

Butrus Assessment

NC091422 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today assessed the results of the Arab followup committee meeting. He also held contacts with certain political leaders, with the aim of translating what was agreed upon at Bayt ad-Din Palace into practical steps.

Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus today crossed the "t's" and dotted the "i's" on the results of the Arab followup committee meetings regarding reports that the committee did not achieve results commensurate with the hopes placed on it. Foreign Minister Butrus said:

[Begin recording] [Question] The Arab followup committee has ended its work and a statement has been released on the meetings. As foreign minister you participated in the meetings. What is your assessment of the statement, which certain people believe has not risen to the level of the pain of the Lebanese people?

[Answer] First of all, it cannot be said that the work of the Arab followup committee has ended. We must say that the work of the committee at the ministerial level has begun and that the work is still in its initial stage. How can anyone imagine that a tragedy and ordeal such as the one Lebanon has been suffering from for about 5 years could be solved by a 48-hour meeting of the followup committee? If this were possible, we would have resorted to it long ago and would have prevented much of our suffering. All the work of the Arab followup committee is but a first stage that concentrated on certain urgent issues. There will be subsequent meetings that will focus on issues in depth and study all aspects of the problem. We hope that what we have performed in the first stage has paved the way so we can continue our work in an atmosphere that will enable us to achieve positive results, God willing.

[Question] Your Excellency, are you satisfied with the statement that has been released?

[Answer] Whether we say yes or no to such a question we will not tell the whole truth. I can say that the Arab followup committee has made a good start and that we--officials, citizens and functionaries--must allow the followup committee to achieve the results pinned on it. After all, the followup committee is no more than a means of bringing the views closer, helping to crystallize a solution and helping the Lebanese return to their senses. [end recording]

Pierre al-Jumayyil Views

NC091508 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Commenting on the work of the Arab followup committee, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: Once again it has been proven that the Lebanese question has several implications. No one can understand the substance of these implications and background except those who have encountered it and are aware of its historical background.

Perhaps one of the most conspicuous points of the Lebanese question is the reassurance of the minorities about the meaning of the psychological concept, and not only the security concept. I think that President Hafiz al-Asad has comprehended this question, but I do not understand why he did not translate his conviction into action.

The Phalangist leader continued: Despite this, agreement by certain parties to join the efforts of the Arab followup committee was met by others by adopting negative positions, to the point that they rejected partial army deployment even in the markets. We do not know how the question of legitimacy and army were linked to other issues to exacerbate things. Could the army be accused of dealing with--we do not know whom?

Al-Jumayyil said that this issue of dealing is used as pretext. If this issue is applied to the border strip, for example, it must be understood as a means of reassurance and survival. When the sons of the border villages see what has happened in Ad-Damur, Al-'Ayshiyah and other places, the same weapon would face them. What principles can these people adhere to other than thinking of survival and saving their lives. When a minority is living amidst a majority that is threatening its life and fate, self-defense becomes the former's first aim. Thus, dealing with one specific party or with anyone who lifts oppression, repression and extermination does not necessarily become [sentence left incomplete]. This perspective demonstrates the dimensions, or rather the Lebanese formula, that ensures the freedom, safety and rights of all cultures, as well as living in peace and reassurance.

In conclusion, Al-Jumayyil said this is the importance of the Lebanese formula on which all parties, particularly the Arabs, must concentrate their action to tackle the security and political issues to resolve the Lebanese crisis.

VOL REPORTS ZAHLAH, BEIRUT CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

NC092037 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Whereas the final statement issued by the Arab followup committee refers to the parties' renewal of their commitment to a cease-fire throughout Lebanon, security incidents have come to contradict the contents of the statement.

In Zahlah, the B-7 shells and DSHK bursts have been falling on Qa' ar-Rim since 2150 [1950 GMT] tonight. This was preceded by heavy Syrian sniping on the Qa' ar-Rim road and on the western quarter of Hawsh al-Umara'.

A B-7 shell fell on the army positions in Al-Barjawi in Beirut at 2030.

MAJOR HADDAD MEETS WITH CONGRESSMAN KEMP 9 JUN

TA091921 Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope in English 1800 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Major Sa'd Haddad, the leader of free Lebanon, had a meeting this afternoon with the American Congressman Jack Kemp. The meeting reportedly lasted for about 1 hour and was about the Lebanese situation [words indistinct] special free Lebanese situation were the topics on the agenda. The meeting was described as friendly, and reports say the congressman showed understanding. He seemed to be convinced that the PLO terrorists and Syrian occupational forces should leave Lebanon. At the end of the meeting Congressman Kemp said he will [word indistinct] an effort and bring the topic to the American State Department as well as President Reagan in order to find a solution to the Lebanese problem.

NO INVITATION ON EMERGENCY CONFERENCE RECEIVED

JN091639 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus-Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that thus far Syria has not received any official invitation to participate in the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference in Baghdad. In a statement to the KUNA correspondent in Damascus today, Ash-Shar' said: When we receive the invitation, we will discuss it with great attention because we are fully convinced that the Zionist enemy is the principal enemy of the entire Arab nation. Ash-Shar' added: The Syrian Foreign Ministry issued a statement strongly denouncing the Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor immediately after it received the news.

AL-ASAD INTERVIEWED BY STERN ON MIDEAST CRISIS

JN082209 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Jun 81

["Text" of interview given by President Hafiz al-Asad on Monday, 1 June to two correspondents of STERN magazine in Damascus, read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, do you think that a war will take place between Syria and Israel?

[Answer] The answer rests primarily with Israel. We did not plan to launch a war against Israel via Lebanon, but if Israel attacks us, we will undoubtedly defend ourselves in the way we see appropriate.

[Question] Your Excellency, would you explain the development in the escalation between Syria and Israel in the past few weeks, please?

[Answer] We believe that Israel wants to achieve a new step in its plan for expansion because it has been wont to move from one expansion to another at various periods of time. If this is not the case, then what is the meaning of its intervention in Lebanon? Lebanon is an Arab country and part of the Arab nation since time immemorial. There is nothing to justify, historically or politically, Israel's intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs.

[Question] Allow me to ask about the downing of the two Syrian helicopters. What was the nature of the incident and why did it take place?

[Answer] We have been in Lebanon for a number of years. We went to Lebanon to help our Lebanese brothers and to stop the civil war raging there. This is what has really been achieved after our entering Lebanon. Followers of the history of this region understand that Lebanese and Syrians have a common past. The citizens of both countries have the same feelings that we are one people although we are two separate states. This is what justified and justifies our initiative to help our Lebanese brothers and to try to stop the fighting among them. However, and in addition to what this one history demands from us, all the international legal requirements for our presence in Lebanon exist. We entered Lebanon upon the request of hundreds of cables sent to us by Lebanese citizens. We entered Lebanon upon the request of the legitimate authority led by the president of the Lebanese Republic of the time. This situation was crowned by the Arab League mandate, renewable every 6 months, which dictates the presence of the deterrent forces in Lebanon. In a country such as Lebanon, where there are combatant parties and a number of parties and groupings--all are armed--it is natural that problems crop up from time to time, but these problems were always tackled in a manner which prevented the renewal of the civil war in Lebanon.

What happened recently, as has been confirmed by the succession of events and their results, is that, following the Lebanese president's visit to Damascus and our understanding to exert efforts to achieve national accord in Lebanon as the sole road to security and peace in Lebanon, the situation suddenly exploded in an attack on the legitimate deterrent forces. The deterrent forces tackled this explosion in the same spirit to which I referred a short while ago.

At the end of the clashes, and following the Syrian foreign ministers' visit to Lebanon in implementation of the agreement concluded during the Lebanese president's visit to Damascus, contacts began in cooperation with the Lebanese president, the Lebanese prime minister and the Lebanese foreign minister with the various Lebanese parties, including the Phalangists, with the aim of achieving the accord. At this particular time, Israel intervened militarily. The objective is crystal clear, namely, to prevent the achievement of the accord among the Lebanese, on which an agreement was reached during the Lebanese president's visit to Damascus. At the time we agreed to exert intensive efforts to achieve this accord, for it is the sole solution that could bring about a unified and sovereign state. Otherwise, why did Israel intervene when fighting had ended and the contacts begun to achieve the accord? Israel intervened and shot down the two Syrian helicopters and attacked one of our military positions. We hastened to fortify our defensive positions.

[Question] With reference to your statement that Syria is the victim of aggression and that it is being threatened; are there any terms under which Syria might withdraw its missiles from Lebanon?

[Answer] If the presence of the forces is legitimate, then the presence of the means to defend these forces is also legitimate. Hence, the presence of missiles or any other weapons with our soldiers is related to our needs and our decisions. Israel has no right to argue with us on this issue. Israel does not have sovereignty over Lebanon because Lebanon is an independent and sovereign state and is a UN member. By what right can Israel impose its trusteeship on this state?

[Question] [Word indistinct] my question. Are there any terms which can be considered for the withdrawal of the Syrian missiles from Lebanon?

[Answer] Had Israel not interfered, we would not have sent missiles. Had Israel stopped its aggression against Lebanon, there would not have been a need to transfer the missiles to Lebanon. The matter of the presence or absence of the missiles is tied to the need for them. Furthermore, Israel has neither the right to demand that we take the missiles out nor the right to demand that we put them in. Does Israel give us the right to divest its forces of certain types of weapons, in northern Palestine for example? We have the right to demand of Israel things that are similar to its demands of us.

[Question] There are accusations to the effect that the Syrian forces shelled churches and hospitals in Zahlah, causing open protest. To what extent is this true?

[Answer] When we entered Lebanon in 1976 the first thing we did was to break the siege of Zahlah. Before we entered Lebanon the sons of Zahlah were the first to insist on our entry. As for the shelling of convents and churches, this is only cheap propaganda by Israel and its agents. We in Syria do not distinguish between one religion and another. Indeed, as known all over the world, our entry into Lebanon contributed to saving the Lebanese factions, some of whom claim that they represent Lebanon's Christians.

If there were convents and churches in Zahlah that were shelled, it must be the other side who shelled them in an attempt to exploit this as a propaganda issue. It is known that the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] in Lebanon include Syrian citizens with various religious affiliations, both Christian and Muslim. Furthermore, the force that is responsible for the Zahlah area includes both Christians and Muslims.

I would like to point out here that the commander in charge of dealing with the Zahlah issue is Christian. Naturally this was a coincidence because he did not assume his post as commander of his unit in his capacity as a Christian, but in his political and party capacity.

[Question] Allow me now to pose a three-part question. First, did the Soviet Union play any part in the conflict in Lebanon in general? Second, are there any Soviet experts at the missile positions? Third, what is the meaning of a Syrian paper's statement in a commentary to the effect that if Israel attacks Syria it will not only confront all the Arab states but also what was described as a strategic wall of Syrian-Soviet friendship?

[Answer] The Soviet Union believes that the Syrian viewpoint is a just one and that Israel is trying to impose hegemony on Lebanon and conditions on Syria. Thus, the Soviet Union denounces these Israeli attempts. Like us, the Soviet Union believes that the United States is encouraging Israeli acts through its continuous backing for Israel. This is even affirmed by the U.S. officials' recent statements.

As for the second part of the question, there are no Soviet elements at the missile positions. Begin knows that there are no Soviet elements. However, he is not satisfied with the cards of pressure and extortion available to him. He wants to add a new card to these in order to further blackmail the United States.

As for the third part of the question, it is not necessary for me to know in detail what the author of the commentary writes. However, I can infer that he wants to say that if Israel is confident that it will get U.S. support in its attack on Syria, it will find that the Soviet Union supports us in defending ourselves against aggression.

[Question] You have mentioned U.S. backing for Israel. Were you referring to this backing and the close U.S.-Israeli cooperation when you stated that the conflict i Lebanon constitutes part of an imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation?

[Answer] We believe that Israel could not occupy our territories, expel our people, currently attack Lebanon and the ADF and continue to challenge us and attack the Arab nation if it were not for continuous, increasing and multifaceted U.S. backing.

Following the agreement between As-Sadat and Israel, everyone expected the Israeli armed forces and the U.S. military aid to Israel to be reduced. However, the opposite happened. Now, after the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, the U.S. military aid to Israel is even greater than it was before. This naturally encourages Israel to continue escalating aggression.

The Arab foreign ministers conference, which was held in Tunis, cited this particularly and warned that the continuation of such escalating military, economic and political backing for Israel threatens a confrontation between the Arab nation and United States.

[Question] Allow us to further clarify this issue. Can it be said that Soviet support for Syria, which is quid pro quo for the U.S. backing of Israel, represents a superpower balance in the region?

[Answer] It is known that friendly relations link us with the Soviet Union. In fact, this is not new. Since the Soviet Union has always supported the Arabs in confronting aggression within the framework of the Arab-Israeli conflict, this is not necessarily linked to the U.S. stand supporting Israel. Naturally, we consider this Soviet stand a friendly stand, since we are the ones against whom the aggression is directed.

Ever since 1948 Israel has periodically seized part of the Arab territory and expelled part of the people. The Soviet Union opposes such aggression and this stand pleases Arab citizens. Had the United States adopted the same stand, it would have met with equal response by these citizens.

At one time, General de Gaulle adopted a stand which we cannot describe as one of support for the Arabs. However, we can describe this stand as a less biased one. Yet it was because of this stand that he gained popularity among the Arabs despite the complications of the situation between France and the Arab states.

The problem is that the United States always adopts the opposite stand. It is supplying Israel with the most sophisticated weapons and equipment. In fact, it is giving Israel more than it needs for self-defense.

I repeat that the Soviet stand is not necessarily linked to the U.S. stand. At any rate, I proposed to Mr Philip Habib that Israel be divested of U.S. arms while we be divested of Soviet arms. This does not mean that we become a demilitarized region. Rather, this means that we wish the Arab-Israeli issue be removed from the United States and Soviet Union, although we clearly view the Soviet stand as a just one while the U.S. stand is diametrically opposite.

[Question] You proposed to Philip Habib that the superpowers withdraw from the region. Can this conclusively end the Arab-Israeli conflict? Or, what are the extra efforts demanded in order to reach a final solution?

[Answer] If the United States cuts off its aid to Israel and withdraws the sophisticated U.S. weapons from Israel, we shall be ready to ask the Soviet Union not to give us any aid. In this case the Arab-Israeli conflict will be less tragic and its just solution will be more easily found.

[Question] You have talked about proposals you made to Mr Philip Habib. What were his proposals? Can his proposals end the dispute in Lebanon?

[Answer] We can say that we submitted ideas in the framework of the general discussions. As for Mr Philip Habib, I mentioned before that he offered no proposals, but Israeli demands. We only heard from him what we had heard from Israeli officials even before his arrival in the region.

[Question] What was Mr Philip Habib's answer when Your Excellency proposed the withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet weapons? Did he have an answer?

[Answer] He did not answer this. Maybe he did not take the matter seriously. Maybe he found it so big that he could not discuss it.

[Question] It is known that when As-Sadat meets with Begin, the latter will tell the former he will not exclude military action to destroy the Syrian missiles because of Syria's firm stand. What do you say to that?

[Answer] As for As-Sadat, the issue is for the Egyptian people. Regarding Begin, he says he will destroy the Syrian missiles. These missiles are defensive systems. We say that, in this case, we will destroy the Israeli planes, which are aggressive offensive systems.

[Question] After all that happened with Israel, does his excellency think that, had there been someone besides Begin, things would have been easier? I mean, during the past year Begin went beyond his limits. Had there been another person would things have been easier?

[Answer] It is clear that Begin is more aggressive than others. He wants to assert that he is.

[Question] Does he do that for reelection purposes?

[Answer] It is certain that he is trying to exploit it in the election. The issue, however, is not all an election matter. Begin has a well-known aggressive past. When he became prime minister he was banned from entering a number of countries. He was wanted by the British legal authorities.

In my talks with Mr Philip Habib, I referred to the absence of any logic in Israel's conduct. I told Mr Habib that Begin had strongly attacked Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt when he did not like their statements. He was not content with attacking Chancellor Schmidt but also attacked all the German people when he reminded them of Eichmann. Jokingly I told Mr Habib: Who knows, were Germany and Israel neighbors, you would be shuttling between them now to stop the explosion.

AL-ASAD MEETS WITH KUWAITI, SAUDI MINISTERS

JN091728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus--At 1230 today President Hafiz al-Asad received His Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign affairs minister, and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs. Part of the meeting was also attended by Shaykh 'abd al-Muhsin az-Zayd, Saudi ambassador in Damascus; Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, Saudi ambassador in Beirut; 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Kandari, Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus; and 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan, Kuwaiti ambassador in Beirut.

The discussion dealt with the results of the Arab followup committee meetings in Lebanon and the future steps that will help Lebanon regain normal life and confront the Israeli intervention and the Israeli aggressions against it. The discussion also dealt with the general situation in the Arab region and relations with fraternal Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of foreign affairs, left Damascus for Kuwait this afternoon. In a predeparture statement to the SANA correspondent, the Kuwaiti minister said: We had the honor of meeting with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. We discussed with him matters that are connected with our work and which we have completed in Bayt ad-Din. We also explained to his excellency our concepts on the present and future situations concerning Lebanon. We also discussed many other topics, including bilateral relations and the Arab situation.

Saudi's Departure Statement

JN091746 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1735 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus, 9 Jun (SANA)--Saudi Foreign MInister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has stated that he delivered a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

In a statement before departing Damascus for home this afternoon, the Saudi foreign minister said that during his meeting with President al-Asad, they discussed the results of the Arab followup committee, and President al-Asad was satisfied with the results achieved by the committee. The Saudi foreign minister said that President al-Asad reiterated Syria's desire that all possible efforts must be exerted to end the Lebanese crisis, a crisis that largely influences the Arab situation, particularly in these current circumstances.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER KHADDAM VISITS TURKEY

For Ankara and Damascus radio coverage of the official visit of Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Turkey, including his arrival statement, in which he condemns Israel's attack on the Iraqi nuclear facility, and his meeting with the Turkish head of state, Gen Kenen Evren, see the Turkey section of the 10 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CABINET SESSION ENDS; TZIPORI REBUTS REPORTS

TA090909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The special Cabinet session ended a short time ago and the prime minister is now briefing the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on the operation against the Iraqi reactor.

Emerging from the Cabinet session, deputy defense minister Mordekhay Tzipori reacted with anger to the reports that he had objected to the operation. Tzipori told our correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami that it had been a good, clean operation of which any nation could be proud.

KNESSET COMMITTEE MEETING ON RAID DETAILED

TA091606 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee has unanimously decided to extend hearty congratulations to the chief of staff, to the air force commander, to the intelligence chief and to the Mossad head who participated in the preparation and execution of the successful operation for the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor that constituted a grave danger to Israel. This is the version of the decision made by the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee at the end of the meeting in which it heard a report on the operation. The Likud representatives wanted to include congratulations for the government in the decision as well, but due to the Alignment representatives' opposition this was not done. Our correspondent in the Knesset Moshe Hakohen reports the details of the meeting:

[Begin recording] The committee meeting lasted over 3 hours. During a large part of the meeting its members watched a color television film photographed by air force pilots who destroyed the nuclear reactor. The film was accompanied with explanations by the pilots which were recorded in the course of the operation. The attack itself lasted only a few minutes, with the flashes of the hit clearly visible on the screen. The enlarged photographs of the hits clearly showed that the structure of the nuclear reactor collapsed into the cooling pool of the reactor's center.

According to estimates, Iraq was able to produce three nuclear bombs as powerful as the bomb dropped on Hiroshima from the quantity of uranium France undertook to supply it. The Iraqis needed about 20 kg of enriched uranium to build the first bomb. France has already supplied them with 12 kg of this quantity and the Iraqis were going to buy the remainder on the free market. The French had promised to give Iraq about 80 kg of uranium.

According to the report given the committee members, the Iraqis were in progressive stages of preparing the nuclear reactor for operation even before the Iranian bombing of the nuclear structure last fall. Upon the departure of the French experts from Iraq the reactor was cooled, but upon their return Iraq pressured the experts for a quick operation of the nuclear reactor.

It was reported that the central reactor was equipped with instruments which enabled an almost immediate production of nuclear bombs. This was with France's knowledge and followed an argument between the French and the Iraqis on this issue. The committee estimated that the duration of the reconstruction of the nuclear reactor depends on France's decision. President Mitterrand's government will now have to decide whether or not it should aid Iraq in reconstructing the nuclear reactor and at what pace. The maximum period of time necessary for the reconstruction of the reactor is about 10 years.

MK Shim'on Peres wanted to make clear in the meeting that in his letter to Mr Begin about 3 weeks ago he expressed opposition only to the earlier date suggested for the air force operation, 10 May, due to the fact that that was the day of the French presidential elections. The prime minister reacted by saying: True, but in principle you did not express either support or opposition to the very decision to destroy the nuclear reactor.

MK Mikha Harish posed a series of questions to the prime minister implying criticism for the timing of the operation on the eve of elections. Menahem Begin reacted firmly: I have been forced to carry out the operation in order to prevent mortal danger to the people of Israel. If the operation failed and ended in disaster, would I not have been blamed for making rash decisions? Mr Begin added: If Iraq had succeeded in assemblying a bomb, this bomb could have inflicted 250,000 casualties if it were dropped on the country's central district.

Regarding international reaction, Mr Begin stated that Israel will send the UN Organization detailed material proving the justification for the operation. This will be in preparation for the expected UN Security Council debate. At the end of the meeting the prime minister said: Is this not the moment for all of us to unite after our army prevented a mortal danger to our people in a daring operation? Shim'on Peres reacted by saying that the Alignment will hold consultations and release a separate announcement on the issue. [end recording]

BEGIN TO PROTEST U.S. DENUNCIATION; ARENS COMMENTS

TA091235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 9 Jun 81

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] [Announcer] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will protest to President Reagan over the fact that the United States condemned the IDF operation in Iraq even before the U.S. President had received Menahem Begin's message on this issue. The meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee ended a short time ago. The meeting lasted about 3 hours. At the end of the meeting, our correspondent Arye Golan spoke with the chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, MK Moshe Arens.

[Begin recording] [Arens] I do not believe this is the time or place to get into the details of this operation. However, I believe, one may add--and I believe this is the prevailing view--that the operation was carried out in an excellent manner; it could not have been carried out better, from all points of view--be it the equipment we used or the way in which we used the equipment.

[Golan] Are you not impressed by the reactions and denunciations issued in Washington, West Germany, Britain and France?

[Answer] Look, I do not think any Israeli is impressed. We are talking here about the security of the Israeli people--and this is not an overstatement. Atomic bombs in the hands of Saddam Husayn and Iraq would have posed a danger to any Israeli citizen and, I think, to the population of the entire world. Therefore, the statements of diplomats or Foreign Ministry officials are not very important.

[Question] Is the fact that the Arab world might now rally around Iraq after it was dealt this blow also worthless?

[Answer] We will talk about it after their unification.

[Question] Had you been the decisionmaker, would you have ordered the implementation of the operation in Iraq in the same manner and with the same timing?

[Answer] I think that in view of the objective circumstances--the existence of the reactor, the timing for the completion of the reactor, the declaration about the use of the reactor's product, atomic bombs against the State of Israel--in view of all these circumstances, Iraq's ruler, Saddam Husayn. [sentence as heard] In fact, we would have been left with no other choice but to decide on carrying out this operation and carrying it out now. At the same time, I think each one of us realizes that in order to make this decision a significant degree of courage was needed.

[Question] Let me ask you a somewhat political question. In your opinion, given our relations with Egypt, was it proper to summon President as-Sadat to Ofira 3 days before the attack on the Iraqi reactor?

[Answer] Look, I do not think this is the right time to go into a meticulous examination of all the steps and decisions made by the government or into whether he should have been invited at this time or several days before or after it. It seems to me that anyone examining the events of the last few weeks, as well as the operation against the Iraqi reactor 2 days ago, could not but reach the conclusion that things are carried out properly. [end recording]

BEGIN, OTHER LEADERS' PRESS CONFERENCE ON RAID

TA091649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Press conference in Jerusalem on 9 June by Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan, Air Force Commander David 'Ivri and Intelligence Chief Yehoshu'a Sagi--live]

[Text] [Begin--in English] It will be in English, the first part will be in English.

Ladies and gentlemen of the press: Despite all the condemnations which were heaped on Israel in the last 24 hours, Israel has nothing to apologize for. Ours is a just cause, we stand by it, and it will triumph. Saddam Husayn, the ruler of Iraq, who with his own hands killed his best friends in order to become the sole ruler of that country had an ambition: to develop nuclear weapons so that he could either try to bring Israel to her knees on behalf of the Arab world or to destroy her menfolk, her infrastructure and a (?large part) of its armed force (?based primarily on its reserves soldiers) in the cities. In other words, he wanted to destroy our existence--in fact, our people (?and our country).

Some people ask: Where are the proofs for this thesis? I will bring you today only one short quotation out of many: On the 4th of October in Baghdad, in the newspaper AL-THAWRA--[Begin spells out the letters] A, L, T, H, A, W, R, A. Again, I spell the name of the newspaper in Baghdad: A, L, T, H, A, W, R, A, AL-THAWRA, on the 4th of October, 1980, the following statement was made: The Iranian people should not fear the Iraqi nuclear reactor, which is not intended to be used against Iran, but against the Zionist enemy. Well, what does it mean to be used against? Should that reactor be for peaceful purposes? Let us say, for electricity? How can electricity be used against anybody, whether Iranians or Israelis? But if it is said that it is not going to be used against the Iranians, but against the Zionist enemy, it means that there will be something there that (?will be) used, obviously. In other words, an atomic bomb.

We have had reliable information from the most reliable sources that either in July this year, or the latest in September, the nuclear reactor, Osirak, is going to be operational and not. The Iraqis even in the last few days before our operation took place pressed the French experts to do whatever they can to quicken the pace in order to make it possible for them to turn the reactor into an operational one in July. In other words, less than 3 weeks from today. If that had happened, we couldn't do anything whatsoever in order to prevent the Iraqi tyrants from developing, at least in the near future, between three and five Hiroshima-type nuclear bombs, of 20 kilotons. And, as experience proved during the Second World War, a bomb of 20 kilotons causes at least 200,000 casualties killed and mutilated, the inflictions being for several generations. Everybody read the story of those inflictions and I do not have to repeat them.

With three such bombs, which Iraq could have developed in that reactor out of 60 kg of enriched uranium, and out of 21 kg plutonium, they could have destroyed completely, utterly, the Dan District--the basis of our industrial, commercial, agricultural and cultural life. Six-hundred-thousand casualties we would suffer, which would mean--in terms of the United States--44 million (?casualties).

In terms of Egypt, over 8 million. Where is the country which will tolerate such a danger knocking on the door? We have a special reason to guard our people: A million and half a million of our children were poisoned by gas called Cyclone-B. There is no difference between poisons. Radioactivity is also a poison. There was a direct danger that hundreds of thousands of our little children will be poisoned by that radioactivity, as a result of the use of even three Hiroshima bombs that Saddam Husayn had ambition to create in order to try to destroy our people (?and our country). If that happened, if the reactor had become operational or, as the specialists used that word: hot, we could not do anything forever, because if it were hot, and we would open with bombs from planes, then a horrifying wave of radioactivity would have come out from the reactor and covered the sky over Baghdad. And then in Baghdad, hundreds of thousands of innocent citizens, men, women and children, would have been hurt. I for one would have never made a proposal to my colleagues, under such circumstances, to send our air force and bomb the reactor.

And I believe with all my heart that none of my colleagues, either in the government or in the army, would ever have made a proposal or ever accepted such a proposal under these circumstances, to send our planes to bomb the reactor, because we wouldn't wish, under any circumstances, to hurt the masses of the residents of Baghdad. They are innocent people. They belong to the enemy's camp, (?but as humans) they are untouchable. These are our ethics, and have always been, and we have taught others to fight the proper fight, armed men against armed men, never use arms against innocent, unarmed civilians. And if there is danger for these citizens being hurt, warn them beforehand, before the operation [and do all you can to prevent casualties from among the civilians--translated from the superimposed Hebrew translation]. Since we started fighting for the liberation of our (?people), these were our ethics. We proved with deeds, (?not only with) words.

I would be happy to hear that in northern Lebanon, too, the Christians and the Muslims have reached an agreement, the result of which they will promise each other not to shell civilians. That is the way. So Major Haddad promised me: We will not shell civilians as we did once in Sidon, when (?five of his soldiers) were killed. This is the reason--I again explain--why we cculdn't do anything after July this year (?or the latest, September). So we faced the terrible dilemma: Should we now be passive and then lose the last opportunity without those horrible casualties (?among the civilians in Baghdad) to destroy that hotbed of death, which is called the Osirak reactor, and then not be able to make it unoperational anymore; or should we act now?

For reasons I do not have to explain, for simple logic, we decided to act now, before it is too late, so that we will not allow a bloodthirsty enemy, who marches on Abadan and declares that this is the beginning of his march on (?Jerusalem and Jaffa. Look at the man, who marches to the) east, and declares that he is going to march to the west, (?perhaps) backwards. But he is trying to capture Abadan (?and thinks about Jerusalem and Jaffa). What a hostility! The same man says it is not directed against the Iranians, but against the Zionist enemy. Therefore, we chose this moment--now, not later, then it may be too late (?maybe forever), then we would stand idly 2 years, 3 years (?at most) 4 years and Saddam Husayn would have used his three, four, five bombs. What should, what could we have done? (?Before a) present, direct, (?horrible) danger. Then this country and this people would have been lost. After the holocaust another holocaust would have happened in the history of the (?Jews). There won't be another holocaust in the (?history) of the Jewish people. Never again, never again.

So tell your friends and anybody you meet: We shall defend our people with all the means at our disposal. We shall not allow any enemy to develop weapons of mass destruction to be turned against us. I hope that in the days to come all men and women of good will (?will understand our) motives. It was an act of supreme legitimate self-defense and in vain do they seek in the capital of our ally and friend the United States reasons to complain that we misused the weapons we got from the United States.

They were given to us for the purpose of self-defense. I would like to repeat my statement that in this case it was an act of supreme, morally supreme, case of national self-defense. (?There is) no fault whatsoever on our side. (?If there is) a debate, we shall clarify (?each point).

I mentioned during my previous statement, Egypt, and I want to explain to you why. In the morning I sent a private letter to President as-Sadat, as I sent yesterday evening a letter to President Reagan, explaining to President as-Sadat as well what were our motives in acting when we decided to send our pilots against that Iraqi (?nuclear reactor called) Osirak. I hope the president (?will understand). I just explained in simple words the danger, the necessity and the action. I am sure that President Reagan, who got my letter yesterday, will understand fully our motives.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, let me conclude my (?opening) remarks with a word of praise to our soldiers, our fighters, to our chief of staff, to the commander of the air force, for the head of our army intelligence and for our pilots. Lieutenant General Eytan, Major General 'Ivri, Major General Sagi will all agree with me if I send from here our greetings and expressions of our gratitude above all to our pilots. I don't think that since Dunkirk, since Winston Churchill used his famous saying about the many who owe so much to the few, that saying applies more than today to our pilots, the few ones who went out, covered a distance of more than 800 km without any possibility of forced landing all over enemy territory in order to carry out the mission. And the target was surrounded by antiaircraft guns, by land-to-air missiles and by fighter planes, and yet they went there, into the lion's den, in order to defend their people. God bless them all.

And now, shoot your questions. Present yourselves and tell my colleagues (?whom you represent).

[Uri Porat--Begin's media affairs adviser] Ladies and gentlemen, the questions to the chief of staff, to General Sagi and to General 'Ivri will be translated as well as the answers. Thank you.

[Question--in English] Mr Prime Minister, is it true, sir, that the mission was postponed three times before execution?

[Begin--in English] It was postponed several times, that is true. Whether three or four it is not a matter for public discussion how many times it was postponed.

[Question--in English] Had the pilots been told they might be going on a suicide mission?

[Begin--in English] Not at all. Our pilots are not Japanese pilots who used to commit suicide, the kamikaze pilots. We do not educate our pilots to be kamikazes. They should live. They have families. They want to save our people, not to get killed. It was a mission with all chances of success. The success itself proved that it was so. Risky but very, very logical.

[Question--in English] Mr Prime Minister...

[Begin] Here my friend, if all the questions wll be turned to me you are going to render the generals unemployed. Therefore, ask the generals questions as well. Generals should be employed.

[Question--in English] Mr Prime Minister, does the Israeli raid signal a new policy that Israel will not tolerate that any Arab country construct nuclear weapons and produce it for use against Israel?

[Begin--in English] I did not say that. I said that Israel will not tolerate any enemy, not any Arab country, any enemy to develop weapons of mass destruction against the people of Israel. These weapons were against the people of Israel, weapons of mass destruction; therefore, we destroyed the reactor that was going to produce them.

It is not a new policy whatsoever. We must guard with all the means at our disposal the remnant of the Jewish people. I hope you now understood what I said.

[Question--in English] Mr Prime Minister, the State Department has condemned the Israeli action. What is your direct reaction to the statements made yesterday in Washington?

[Answer] First of all, I do not want to go into an open debate with the U.S. State Department. I remember that Secretary of State Haig said, when he was visiting Israel, that amongst friends and allies openly [last word emphasized] there are (?no) problems. This is done in a discreet and diplomatic way. Even if the State Department departed from that rule, I do not want to depart from this rule. However, we are in contact with the U.S. secretary of state and I read distinctly the second statement made by the spokesman of the U.S. State Department, even before my letter reached President Reagan and with the full knowledge that my letter was on its way to President Reagan. I read this statement and we shall undertake steps to make clear, in a diplomatic way, to the State Department what we think about this statement.

[Question--in English] Your letter to President Reagan--will it convince him of the justness of the Israeli action?

[Begin--in English] I explained to President Reagan the Israeli action, the motives for it, why we did it, what had to be done, and I believe that the president will understand.

[Question--in English] I have a question for General 'Ivri, please. The obvious question, whether you care to answer it. What can you tell us about the operational details such as the number of aircraft, the kind of aircraft, the route and any special problems that might have been encountered on the way? [laughter]

[Begin--in English] Anything left out?

[Correspondent--in English] I hate to have you say I did not ask.

[Begin] All due respect to you.

['Ivri] I am only asking whether the names of the pilots had also better be added to the answer.

[Begin] Their addresses, too.

['Ivri] The answer is that we used several kinds of planes. This is a complex operation, not one kind of plane. Planes of the F-15 and F-16 types were among the aircraft participating in the operation. The route, naturally is a secret. We are not describing the route over which we flew. This is all I can answer regarding this question.

[Question--in English] General 'Ivri, can you confirm, sir, that a new kind of bomb was used in this operation?

['Ivri] The answer is negative. Ordinary bombs were used. It was the execution that was good. The method and technique of the execution of the operations teams was the decisive element.

[Question in English] General 'Ivri, could you just go back to the earlier question and perhaps give us some idea of the difficulty that had to be faced, and also how long the pilots trained for this mission?

['Ivri] The answer is that we performed many exercises and trained for many months, in various kinds of planes since we had to be prepared for several basic problems.

One is the problem of range, or what is called the radius of operation which, immediately, cuases problems of fuel, problems of contact with the target, problems of intelligence--we are more distant [from Iraq than from other Arab countries presumably] and the capability of control in very distant areas. To give these answers we needed planning. We made several models and plans with several kinds of planes in several profiles [last world in English]. Later, as time went by and planning was progressing, we found the more suitable profiles [last word in English] and developed technical and other means that were mounted on the planes. All this led us to a model that served as the operational model. It is hard to estimate the timeframe, since the planning was for many kinds of aircraft. However, the last method we used, for about half a year we used aircraft training in this sphere. [sentence as heard] The execution was precisely according to the plan, so it is difficult to point to difficulties. I can add that in the debriefing that followed the operation it was relatively boring since everything was carried out according to the plan.

[Question--in English] A brief followup for General 'Ivri. You said the route was secret and we are wondering what the significance of that map is behind you? [laughter]

['Ivri] The answer is that this is not the route of the flight. That is the distance between the targets. On this map are also marked enemy airfields on the way that can affect the planning of such an attack operation.

[Question--in English] Mr Prime Minister: The Iraqis have already stated today that they intend to rebuild the nuclear reactor; if that happens, what would be Israel's response if they rebuild the reactor?

[Begin--in English] Well, according to all the estimates by specialists, when they will have that reactor rebuilt, I will not be here any more. So I cannot give you now a reply to that question. You will have to get in touch with me in a different place. [laughter] And then perhaps I will be able to answer. But what I can tell you as a human being, I believe that should the Iraqis try again to build a reactor, through which they can produce atomic weapons, Israel will use all the possibilities at its disposal to destroy that reactor.

[Question--in English] Will that apply also to Libya if it builds a reactor?

[Begin--in English] Let us first deal with the meshugene [madman] Saddam Husayn. With the other we shall deal another time. [laughter]

[Question--in English] Mr Prime Minister, all or many countries of the world have condemned Israel for its operation against the reactor. Do you think that these condemnations reflect the true feelings of these various countries or do you think that many, privately and quietly, are pleased with Israel's action?

[Begin--in English] My friend, the question is based on a very weak assumption. Not everybody condemned Israel. To the contrary, I got today a number of cables from abroad, mainly from the United States but also from Europe, that I have never got for many years with congratulations, with expressions of admiration for our pilots. I believe that the nations are with us and if, for various reasons which I do not want to go into, several governments condemn us and they may repeat it at the Security Council, well, my friends, what can we do? We are an ancient people, we are the survived, we shall survive and a condemnation, if it is unjust, can be condemned.

[Question--in English] I have two questions for General 'Ivri. First of all, I would like to know how you would compare the difficulty of an operation to knock out the Syrian missiles in Lebanon to the difficulty involved in the operation carried out on the Iraqi reactor?

And the second question is: Had the United States' sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia already gone through, would this have serious complications for this operation?

['Ivri] As for the first question, we simply say it is difficult to compare a tomato to a cucumber. [laughter] These are two different things I would very much dislike to try to compare. The main and basic thing is that we have already carried out this attack and successfully. As for the second attack--we are still before it. It is written in the Bible "let not him that girds on his armor boast himself as he that puts it off." As for the second question: The AWACS aircraft can have an effect if they are located in the right place in the right time; there is no doubt about this.

[Begin--in English] I would suggest now that to your questions the reply be given by our chief of staff: Lieutenant General Eytan. [switches to Hebrew] On the AWACS planes; explain the danger of the AWACS planes. [laughter]

[Correspondent--in English] Or perhaps this followup question can be to any of the generals involved, whether cucumbers pose more or less problems than tomatoes?

[Eytan] If the AWACS planes were operational the day before yesterday, they would have detected us even before takeoff.

[Question--in English] Can you gell me why Israel has never ratified the nuclear non-proliferation pact? Also, Ambassador Blum at the United Nations proposed a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. In that case, would Israel allow its nuclear facilities to be open to inspection?

[Begin--in English] Well, Israel made long ago a declaration to the effect that it will never be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the region of the Middle East. We stand by it. As far as the nonproliferation treaty is concerned, we said we are prepared to sign it but there must be the following provision fulfilled: That the Arab countries around us make peace with us. If they refuse to recognize us, if they refuse to make peace with us, what is the point of signing such a treaty? So the position of Israel is as follows: We shall not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East, as far as the NPT [nonproliferation treaty; initials given in English], we ask our neighbors first of all to sign with us peace treaties, make with us peace.

[Question--in English] Sir: This question about the nuclear-free zone, if such a thing happens, will Israel open its facilities for inspection?

[Begin--in English] The nuclear-free zone--it is a good idea. People sometimes talk of a free zone in the Far East, in Eastern Europe, in the Middle East. Let me tell you that my experience--and I am an old man--Shakespeare would say: words, words, words. We want deeds, deeds, deeds.

[Question--in English] Two questions, how long ago did this plan become operational? And, when would you publicly advise France and Italy not to contribute anymore to the reconstruction of the reactor?

[Begin--in English] We asked them yesterday. I did not mention the names of the countries. Perhaps you did, but two European countries which gave full assistance to Iraq to build that reactor, to make it possible for the Iraqis to produce nuclear weapons. I appealed to those two anonymous countries, which almost every child here knows what are their names, to desist from this inhuman act. I hope this call of mine at least reached the capitals of those anonymous countries. Do you know them?

[Correspondent--in English] I think so.

[Begin--in English] If you know, spell their names.

Yes. We already did it in the official communique. I can repeat it. It is shameful. May I say now in full candor; that two European countries, ancient, civilized, but also which saw with their own eyes what happened to the Jewish people--those particular two countries, which should remember our tragedy perhaps more than any others, should help to develop a bloodthirsty archenemy of the Jewish state with weapons of mass destruction. It is shameful, and they should be ashamed, instead of calling our ambassador and castigating him because of our operation. Because of their action they should be ashamed, and we shall call in their ambassadors and teach them some lessons in (?international morals, as they should deserve.)

[Question--in English] General Sagi: I assume you have come here to share some information with us. Therefore, I will ask you questions that relate to your specialty, Perhaps you could tell us, Sir, to what extent did Israel's military intelligence (?contribute in the) preparation of this operation? And now that the operation has been completed and now that we know that the results were as expected and therefore it should not be necessary for a long, long time for another operation to be carried out (?in that vein), perhaps you can go into some detail as to what your branch of the armed forces [word indistinct], including some who do not wear uniforms, did to make this operation possible?

[Sagi] You must certainly assume that I will not detail precisely what they did, but I can come and tell you that any good plan is based on correct information, which we supplied.

[Question--in English] Yes, but could you elaborate I mean, after all, there must have been some aspects that you can now divulge, some detail?

[Sagi] I am sorry, I will not be able to detail.

[Question--in English] General Sagi: France now says that Friday is the day that the technicians take off, and not Sunday. If I am not mistaken, there were 40 technicians inside the reactor during the attack and one was killed. Was there an intelligence error?

[Sagi] There may have been an error in France. On the whole, the fact that a few aircraft which laid a few tons of bombs on a very specific target and caused only a maximum of three casualties does not exactly indicate a blunder.

[Question--in English] In the government statement it was said that the mission was carried out on Sunday specifically because no foreign technicians (?would be present then). Can you explain this difference, please?

[Sagi] There was a good chance, according to our analysis, according to information we possessed, that on Sunday statistically there were far less Christian foreigners on the site than on any other workday.

[Question--in English] Does this mean that some take off Fridays and some take off Sundays?

[Sagi] I think I replied to your question.

[Question--in English] General Eytan, could you tell us, presumably as the commander of the air force [word indistinct] you know about this. Could you tell us, please, Sir, whether the attacking aircraft were detected at any point on their way to the targets--whether at the targets or at any other point--and were fired upon by any defensive guns?

[Eytan] It is very possible that the aircraft were detected in crossing the border, where they crossed it, and there was apparently sporadic, unaimed antiaircraft fire in the region of the target, but not from missile batteries.

CHIEF OF STAFF EYTAN INTERVIEWED ON OPERATION

TA091839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan interviewed by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal on 9 June, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Lieutenant General Eytan: How was the operation against the Iraqi nuclear reactor performed? What difficulties did the force encounter and what preparations were necessary?

[Answer] The problem in carrying out the mission was the great distance between that reactor and the country's borders. That, in fact, was the main problem. Another problem--which was a problem, but not the main one--was the reactor's location and the way it was defended. After we had made our assessments and looked into all the possibilities, we reached the final form of the plan, as it was carried out. This came after a lot of thought, experimentation and training.

[Question] Mr Chief of Staff, in your estimation can the Iraqis react militarily or react in any manner? How should Israel prepare for this?

[Answer] Theoretically the Iraqis have the capability to react. When we know what the course they choose is--if we know what it is--at that point we will decide how to prepare for it.

[Question] Did the Iraqis try to send out aircraft while the reactor was being attacked, or did they try to fire missiles or in any fashion prevent the destruction of the plant?

[Answer] They apparently did not fire missiles. At any rate, the pilots did not feel that they were being shot at with missiles. To the best of our knowledge, there was no such reaction. As to whether or not they sent out aircraft, we do not know right now--or rather during the operation we did not know--and even now we do not know for certain whether or not they sent aircraft, how many, or where they sent their aircraft.

[Question] How, then, can one explain the fact that even as the reactor was being attacked, the Iraqi Air Force remained on the ground, or in the post exchange, or at home?

[Answer] I did not say the Iraqi Air Force was on the ground. Someone may have been in the air. However, the attack itself lasted less than 2 minutes, and even a glorious air force like the Iraqi Air Force could not have managed--if it was not already in the air to send up aircraft, know where to go and be effective. This is too short a time.

[Question] Will the IDF publish pictures or films taken during the operation?

[Answer] I do not think so, unless after a very thorough examination of whether or not publication of such pictures might result in disclosure of military or techical secrets. We will consider this carefully. We will not keep information from the public merely in order to hold it from the public. If there is no security danger, we will publish it.

[Question] The Iraqis will doubtless learn lessons from the bombing of a reactor and may take action to implement those lessons in the future so that another similar operation will be either more difficult or even impossible, will they not?

[Answer] Anyone who would wish to carry out a similar operation the next time will do something foolish. The next operation would be different. One cannot learn lessons from the operation of 2 days ago and apply them to a mission which, if we have to carry it out, we would have only 2 days for which to prepare.

[Question] What about the reports that the core of the nuclear reactor was not hurt, or was only partially hit?

[Answer] To the best of our knowledge, the reactor was severely hit, and has become inoperative. Some have even used the expression: It was totally destroyed. Whether or not the heart really got a direct bull's-eye hit, we do not know at the moment; but the reactor was destroyed.

[Question] How would you grade this operation in terms of the achievement it made?

[Answer] I would give it 100 points out of a possible 100.

[Tal] Thank you very much, Lieutenant General Eytan.

Further Remarks

TA091953 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan interviewed by Military Correspondent Dan Semama--live in studio]

[Text] [Question] What can the Iraqi reaction to the bombing of the reactor be, and are we prepared for a possible reaction?

[Answer] I would not plant ideas in the Iraqis' minds as to what they can do. They know this very well by themselves. They have the means, and we certainly took this possibility into account and are prepared as much as we can. This is not to say that they will not, in some way, be able to do something in reaction.

[Question] Chief of Staff Eytan, what distinguishes this operation and makes it unique? Did it prove that the air force and the IDF have a long-stretching arm? Was the distance a problem? What is special in that operation, in your opinion?

[Answer] What makes it unique first is the goal, the target. Second, the distance. It is very far. Third, it is our separation--at such a great distance--from any information, in real times, about what is happening there. Here we had to rely on assessments and comparisons of other situations and times.

[Question] Would you in any way be able to compare this operation to the Entebbe operation?

[Answer] There are some grounds for comparison, but there is also a great difference. What is similar in these operations--in this case, Entebbe and the reactor--is that the distance, or the line separating success and failure is very thin and narrow, and that a failure or a mishap in Entebbe on the runways prior to takeoff upon the release of the hostages could have brought about a great disaster. The situation was similar here. Any malfunctioning, malfunctions or unexpected losses could have turned this mission from total success to either partial success or even a failure.

[Question] was the possibility of forced landing by one or more of our aircraft taken into account?

[Answer] We took into consideration a possibility of mishaps or hits, and we took all the measures we could to overcome such a situation.

[Question] How can you explain the fact that for more than 1,800 km--the distance of the operation, from here to there--the aircraft were not detected or attacked either on their way there or back?

[Answer] This should be explained by the enemy in whose airspace we flew, not me.

On the other hand, however, we chose such a route, or such routes, and such a method of flying in which the chances of being detected were negligible. This is what actually happened.

[Question] Lieutenant General Eytan, would it be possible to draw conclusions from this operation against the reactor in Iraq that would apply to a possible operation--or a possible method of operation--against the missiles in Lebanon?

[Answer] No, the two are unrelated, either in the method, or in the distance, or in the effort or the preparations.

[Question] Lieutenant General Eytan, can you explain the Iraqi silence in the 24 hours following that operation? Are there intelligence assessments of this silence?

[Answer] No. I have no explanation for that silence, even though there was some speech in the Iraqi parliament; but I cannot remember by whom. However, there was an official statement, and perhaps the first hours that elapsed since the operation and immediately after gave the reason for this: lack of information on what had happened, confusion regarding the damage or who had done it. They probably did not know exactly, at first, who did it. Perhaps they were also stricken with amazement.

[Question] Lieutenant General Eytan, the French have been claiming that only one of the installations in that nuclear reactor had been destroyed. Is this the case, or were all the targets we had set for ourselves destroyed?

[Answer] We destroyed what we wanted to destroy. We did not want to destroy all the installations there. What was destroyed is the main element, without which they will not be able to manufacture nuclear arms. All the other installations around it are secondary.

[Semama] Thank you very much, Lieutenant General Eytan.

AMBASSADOR TO DELIVER BEGIN MESSAGE TO AS-SADAT

TA100823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Israel's Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sasson will be received by President as-Sadat at his residence in Alexandria at noon. Yesterday the ambassador requested a meeting with the Egyptian president to deliver the prime minister's message. Menahem Begin yesterday sent a personal letter to the Egyptian president in which he details Israel's motives for its decision to attack the nuclear reactor in Iraq.

SHAMIR SENDS MESSAGES TO COUNTERPARTS ON RAID

TA091524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Today Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir sent messages to his counterparts throughout the world in which he explained the background for the air force operation. The minister emphasized that Israel had made continual efforts on the diplomatic level to hold up the aid France and Italy extended to Iraq for the building of the nuclear reactor but that these efforts had failed.

Written material has also been prepared in the Foreign Ministry for distribution to the foreign media personnel at the news conference that will be held by the prime minister, the chief of staff, the air force commander and the intelligence chief in an hour. The pages of explanation that were prepared contain evidence on Iraq's intentions to turn the nuclear reactor against Israel as well as Israel's prolonged diplomatic efforts to prevent and delay the completion of the nuclear reactor. The news conference will be broadcast live on Network B after the 1800 [1600 GMT] newscast.

SECURITY COUNCIL COUNTRIES' ENVOYS BRIEFED

TA091531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The heads of the missions whose countries are members of the UN Security Council were invited to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem today to hear an explanation on the background for Israel's operation against the nuclear reactor in Iraq. The remaining heads of foreign missions in Israel will be summoned to the Foreign Ministry tomorrow.

LEGISLATORS' REACTION TO IRAQI RADIO REPORTED

Peres Comments

TA091550 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has said that he did not object to the principle of destroying the Iraqi nuclear powerplant, merely to the previous timing originally set for it: 10 May, the day the French presidential elections were to be held. Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen will bring excerpts of remarks made after the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee session:

[Begin recording] [Peres] I congratulated the IDF, I congratulated the air force, and I made a full stop. I said that I will refrain from saying something that might, in one way or other, make the Israeli diplomatic campaign more difficult.

[Hakohen] The chairman of the Labor Party was asked whether this meant that he did not identify with the Cabinet's decision.

[Peres] No, I did not say this. What I had to say, I said, and what I did not say--I did not say.

[Hakohen] Peres also wanted to clarify the background of the letter he had sent the prime minister 3 weeks ago on the timing of the operation.

[Peres] I objected to the operation the day I sent the letter because that was the day of the French elections, and I thought this was not a propitious time for any kind of operation.

[Hakohen] What about the timing of the operation which actually took place?

[Peres] I said what I had to say. [end recording]

Arens: No Alternative

TA092218 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, MK Moshe Arens, interviewed by Knesset Correspondent Moshe Hakohen in the Knesset on 9 June--recorded]

[Text] [Arens] In my opinion, it was a situation of there being no other alternative. There was no way for a sensible decision, a decision based on concern for the security of the people of Israel, that could in any way have been different. This operation should have been performed and as soon as possible.

[Question] Washington voiced rather serious criticism of the operation, as well as a concealed hint regarding the future arms supplies to Israel. How do you view this?

[Answer] Well, I suggest we wait a while for the continuation of the contacts. It may be that the final outcome, on the part of Washington as well, will be different. We will definitely explain the grave danger that was expected to be inflicted on the population of the State of Israel, and not only to the population of the State of Israel. I believe such arms in the hands of Saddam Husayn are a danger to the population of the entire world.

[Question] As for the inter-Arab sphere: Do you think that this operation could result in a unification of the Arabs? We have, for instance, heard the Egyptian reaction. How do you regard the Arab world's reaction?

[Answer] I would not be surprised to hear that even in the Arab world--and perhaps even in a large part of the Arab world--there is a marked degree of satisfaction with the fact that Saddam Husayn will not be in possession of nuclear bombs.

[Question] Do you include Egypt in this, too?

[Answer] Egypt may also be included in this supposition.

[Question] And finally, for how long have we neutralized the Iraqi nuclear threat?

[Answer] This involves the degree of help it will or will not receive from West Eruopean countries. As is well known, Iraq is not a country with a high level of technological and scientific expertise. Without foreign aid, I think the delay has been for a very long period of time.

[Question] Could you give an estimate of years?

[Answer] It is a postponement for a long period of time. It is a delay for a large number of years.

Alignment Leaders on Attack

TA092055 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres is considering the cancellation of his meeting with President as-Sadat. In a meeting of the Labor Party's political forum Mr Peres said that in view of the recent political developments he will decide whether to accept President as-Sadat's invitation. In the course of the political forum's meeting today the speakers leveled sharp criticism at the decision to attack the nuclear reactor in Iraq saying that the motives for the attack stem from pure and clear elections considerations. Our party affairs correspondent Nisim Mish'al brings more details.

[Begin videotape] Some 24 hours after the release of the report on the bombardment of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Alignment leaders this evening opened a sharp offensive on the government's decision on this issue. All speakers at the Alignment's political forum agreed that the timing of the military operation involved elections considerations.

Mordekhay Gur said: Menahem Begin revealed in this decision as he manifested in the Lebanese crisis, lack of national responsibility. Mr Begin does not understand a thing about security affairs and his decision-making in this sphere is tantamount to a scandal. I have no doubt that he previously determined that the date of the military operation be close to the elections day.

Shim'on Peres said: We should tell the people what we feel, that the operation was for the elections. The Iraqi nuclear reactor did not constitute a danger that necessitated a military operation at such an early stage. In my opinion, it was first necessary to turn to President Mitterrand, to demand that he abide by the commitment he made not to supply enriched uranium to Iraq and only later should a possible military action be examined. The government decided to take an action before it exhausted the political move.

Yosi Sarid said: To my great regret Mr Begin is incapable of telling the public the truth even when grave issues are at stake. At a time when the prime minister's level of credibility is so low, it is hard to believe him when he says the operation in Iraq is independent of election considerations. This is so just as with the distribution of color television sets. [one of the items on Finance Minister Aridor's price reduction list]

Yitzhaq Rabin: Even if I have doubts regarding the timing and the political preparations made before the military operation, I will say this only after we pass this international crisis. On the eve of the UN Security Council's meeting I cannot detail my reservations about the Cabinet decision.

Yisra'el Galili: The government's moves, especially since the beginning of the election campaign, strengthen the belief that one cannot depend on it. Nevertheless, we should not turn this affair into the major issue of the elections campaign.

The attack by the Alignment's leaders this evening apparently signals the beginning of a sharp interparty debate regarding the Cabinet's decision on the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. [end videotape]

Alignment Criticizes Decision

TA100702 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The Alignment's representatives on the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee aired their reservations about the air force operation against Baghdad in a discussion held by the committee. However, due to national responsibility, and in view of the political distress Israel finds itself in as a result of the government's policy, the Alignment will not disclose these reservations.

This emerges from an announcement released by the Alignment's political forum at the end of a political discussion held after the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee's session. The announcement says that Israel will not be able to tolerate Iraq's possession of nuclear arms and the Alignment rejects any argument that the purpose of the reactor was peaceful. The air force and the IDF are worthy of all praise for the bravery, the resourcefulness and the precision with which they performed the operation, in keeping with the IDF's long-established tradition. Nevertheless, the Alignment's representatives were not partners to the decision on the operation and its timing and this was not customary under Alignment-led Israeli governments. The Alignment also has doubts regarding the information, the political considerations and the timing of which the government spoke. The Alignment's announcement goes on to say that the government's moves, especially since the start of the elections campaign, increase our awareness that one cannot rely on the government's responsibility and political considerations.

Likud on Alignment Criticism

TA100705 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The Likud says it does not intend to reply to criticism from the Labor Alignment over the attack on the Iraqi atomic reactor. The Likud says the matter has been dealt with at government level and should not be dragged into the election campaign. Yesterday, the Alignment expressed doubts about the timing of the air strike and about the considerations which motivated the government in its decision.

Rabin on Air Raid

TA092230 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Mr Yitzhaq Rabin says that all Israel is united in recognizing the danger inherent in the possession of nuclear arms by an Arab country and by the Iraqi enemy.

There is no argument about this and everything must be done to disrupt, to reject and to prevent the possession of nuclear weapons by an Arab ruler. Yitzhaq Rabin said we must face the political assault against the State of Israel.

Rabin said that he has doubts regarding the timing of the operation and the fact that sufficient political preparations were not made but this settling of accounts should not be made on the eve of the UN Security Council session. Mr Rabin was speaking in Bet Arlozorov in Tel Aviv.

Independent Liberals, Sheli React

TA092235 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The leaders of the Independent Liberals Party said today that the information that has been published indicates that the postponement of the attack on the Iraqi reactor until after the elections would not have harmed the effectiveness of the operation. The party leaders were speaking at a news conference in Tel Aviv.

Dr Me'ir Ra'il, the leader of the Sheli list, said the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor could cause Israel severe damage and Israel has taken a step that has united the Arab world against it and exposed Israel to sharp superpower involvement that may force international supervision of Israeli nuclear powerplants.

WALDHEIM ACCUSED OF MAKING ARBITRARY COMMENTS

TA100651 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Israel has accused UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of exceeding the limits of his office in arbitrary comments on the Israeli air strike. In a press release, Israeli [United Nations] Ambassador Yehuda Blum said Waldheim has given up any semblance of impartiality required of his office. Waldheim's statement, issued in Tokyo where he is on a visit, said the Israeli raid was in clear contravention of international law and must be condemned. Blum charged that Waldheim once again had seemed to arbitrarily prejudge a matter of extreme complexity. The statement also blasted Waldheim because he failed to denounce the Iraqi invasion of Iran and the repeated calls for a jihad, a holy war, against Israel made by Saudi Arabia and other Arab and non-Arab members of the United Nations.

DAYAN REVIEWS ISRAELI ISOLATION, POLICY, DISUNITY

TA092207 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1850 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Tel Aviv, 9 Jun--"We must realize the fact that not even one Arab will shed a tear if Israel disappears from the map and many Arabs would even be ready to bring about the elimination of Israel from this region," the head of the Telem list, MK Moshe Dayan, has said at a rally. [not further specified] Mr Dayan said that the Arabs should know that Israel is not only a barking dog but a dog with sharp canine teeth, and that we will bite the flesh of anyone who intends to harm us. At the same time, Mr Dayan noted, Israel can also be a friendly and faithful ally, living at peace with its neighbors such as the Arabs in the territories.

We are currently isolated in the world and have never been accepted in NATO or any other European framework. Much criticism will be leveled at us in view of the operation in Iraq, and we must be prepared for this.

Dayan noted with regret that in the last 4 years we have become a disintegrated nation, whose leaders besmirch each other. According to him, world Jewry has ceased to be proud of us, and all this is our fault. The mutual ceaseless mudslinging is almost like anti-Semitic attacks. Mr Dayan, in particular, had in mind election pictures showing Begin and Peres with distorted facial expressions. If Telem joins the next government, its primary mission will be to maintain the nation's unity.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN SUPPORT CABLE TO IRAQI PRESIDENT

LD091427 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Morocco has very strongly condemned the ugly aggression by the Zionist air force against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. This condemnation was expressed by His Majesty King Hassan II in a cable he sent to his brother the President of Iraq Saddam Husayn. His majesty condemned this treacherous aggression and stressed Morocco's full support for the sister Iraqi regime. Here is the full text of his majesty's cable to President Saddam Husayn:

His Excellency Brother Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad:

With deep sorrow and profound denunciation we have received the news of the ugly aggression committed by the Israeli Air Force against one of your important industrial establishments and the destruction and devastation which resulted from this deliberate treacherous aggression. This unjustified brutal action emerges as a blatant and glaring challenge to all international laws, civilized values and principles of human morals, and exposes to failure all sincere efforts desiring to establish peace and security in the Middle East region.

We--king, government and people--as we condemn this tyrannic aggression which shook human conscience and aroused the anger of the whole world, send to you, dear brother, and to the fraternal Iraqi people, our strongest feelings of sympathy and full solidarity, declaring that we stand by your side with the resources we posses, assuring Your Excellency that the Morocco of 1981 is the Morocco of 1973, which in the Golan and Sinai wrote sagas and recorded heroism with the blood of its sons alongside their Arab brethren in defense of the land of Arabism and Islam.

We are fully confident that you will confront, with the wisdom, courage and devotion which are known of you and your great people, all aggressions hatched by the enemies of the Arab nation against sister Iraq. Victory in the end will be yours. And it was ever a duty incumbent upon us to help the believers. [Koranic verse]

Your Excellency dear brother, kindly accept our sincerest prayers for your victorious triumph and lasting success in the service of the fraternal Iraqi people and the whole Arab nation.

With our sincerest greetings and fraternal esteem,

Your Brother Hasan II, king of Morocco

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI ADDRESSES ALLIANCE RALLY

JN091756 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 9 Jun (SUNA)--Following is President Numayri's speech at the alliance rally:

Brother revolutionary and free citizens: I greet you with revolutionary greetings. It is no coincidence that we meet today, because this day comes 12 years after the 9 June declaration on national unity, for which your revolution began working and which has been gradually implemented until we reached our present state. This day is a day of steadfastness, and we will remain steadfast; it is a day for deterring, and we will always deter; and it is a day for accounting, and we will not let any agent or hireling escape account.

Brothers, with your help, this revolution has realized immense achievements at home and abroad, and we are aware that it is a target for the ambitious and rancorous and for those who are lying in wait for us. It is a target for all these and for their agents. It is no coincidence that when the Libyan rulers and their satellite Yasir 'Arafat, who is falsely representing the Palestinian revolution, raised their voice in their attacks against Sudan, there were also infiltrations in our internal front represented by money, pamphlets and cassettes. The levels and aims of these infiltrations are known to us.

Your revolution has been confronting the conspirators ever since its birth. The plotters harrassed it when it was formulating your glories and achieving your victories. This same revolution will ruthlessly crush those who do not have mercy on our people and will not spare those who plot against our unity and achievements.

Your revolution has rejected Libyan trusteeship and the highhanded attitude of the Palestinian leadership toward the Sudanese people. This same revolution was once a supporter of the colonel's Libya when he was alone and was also the lifeboat for the Palestine revolution leadership and for its symbol Yasir 'Arafat when he was drowning in a sea of blood in Jordan. 'Arafat was then isolated and conquered and we were his saviors.

Your revolution has gradually developed the constitutional and organizational structure of the country. This revolution, if given the Libyan oil--which is the oil of the Arabs--and if the Palestinian leaders--who claim to be wise--are removed, will liberate Palestine now, if given the resources. The Sudanese people will not open their pockets when the agent says we will not give you anything. We will fight and fight until victory against the enemies and until Jerusalem and Palestine are liberated.

As long as your revolution is a war against the outbidders and those who take haphazard stands, and so long as this revolution is fighting those who are selling the present and future of the Arab nation, the hostile actions against it will never cease. Your revolution has resisted the Libyan control of Chad and has called for Arab solidarity in the interest of the Arab nation.

Brothers, none among you is one of those who accumulated riches as a result of the Palestine or Israel war. All of you work day and night in your life, unlike Yasir 'Arafat and the rulers or leaders of the Palestinian revolution. Your revolution calls for Arab solidarity, a solidarity where there will not be isolation or solitude, blocs or axes and where the common enemy may be confronted by everyone in accordance with their effort and resources. What can we do to the Palestinian leaders who work for the dismemberment of the Arabs and the Arab states? They should bring the Arabs together in order to support their cause and liberate them and Jerusalem. The Palestinian leaders work for their private interests. However, the Sudanese people and revolution will back them until they take the straight path.

Our people will not forget the honorable thief [reference to Sudanese opposition leader Ash-Sharif Husayn al-Hindi] who ransacked the Finance Ministry. Our people will not forget him. They knew him as a swindler, one who can be bribed and a crook. They knew him as one whose only allegiance is to himself and his interests. This thief moved from Tripoli to Baghdad, from Baghdad to London, then to Damascus. He returned to Tripoli. He and the scores of his mercenary followers do not dare reply to the question: Who finances you and for whom are you working? They work for anyone who is ready to pay, anyone who has an account to settle with the Sudanese revolution and people.

Brother revolutionary and free citizens, in your name, I announce that the railway workers are honest Sudanese. They are from this people and for this people.

They realize that from their positions they must work for development, for self-sufficiency for all Sudanese people, for reconstruction and progress. I announce in your name that the railway workers are the same as all Sudanese workers. This cannot last. Their maturity will make them realize that the establishment of an oil refinery in Kusti cannot be countered by a suspension of work in 'Atbarah, unless the intention is to hamper construction. Their maturity will make them realize that the opening of roads in the west, east and the center cannot be countered by a suspension of work in Port Sudan. Their maturity will make them realize that the suspension of work, no matter how long it lasts, will not force the revolution to go down on its knees and the Sudanese people to be subjugated. Their maturity will make them realize that the revolution, which has the ability to forgive and be tolerant, is the same revolution which has the ability to deter the conspirators against it and those who are lying in wait for the gains of our people. Their maturity will also make them realize that the revolution which dealt with treachery and oppression backed by weapons is determined to confront more than all this, regardless of the diversity of the methods used. The revolution is with the law and acts in accordance with the law.

The patience of the revolution and the law cannot last for long in the face of the attempts to sabotage our national economy. In accordance with the norms of the revolution and the law, this is considered as national treason.

EGYPT'S HASAN, NUMAYRI REVIEW TALKS

NC091626 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1548 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jun (MENA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri today received Egyptian Minister of State for the Presidency, Culture and Information Mansur Hasan. The meeting lasted about 2 and 1/2 hours and it was attended by Sudanese Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Dr Baha' Idris and Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif.

Following the meeting, Mansur Hasan said that he conveyed to President Ja'far Numayri an oral message from President Anwar as-Sadat on the Sharm ash-Shaykh meeting. Hasan added that the Israeli aggression on Iraq was discussed during the meeting. He stressed that the consequences of this aggression will affect the area and do not help the continuation of the peace process which we are seeking to realize.

Hasan, who arrived in Khartoum earlier today, began his statement by saying: Following the Sharm ash-Shaykh meeting, President Anwar as-Sadat instructed me to go immediately and meet with Brother President Ja'far Numayri and brief him and all that took place during the Sharm ash-Shaykh discussions and their anticipated results. He added: It was natural that President as-Sadat should do so because of the close fraternal solidarity between Sudan and Egypt and between Presidents Numayri and as-Sadat. It is beneficial that each should know immediately about the moves of the other side.

Answering a question by the MENA correspondent in Khartoum on the contents of the message which he conveyed to President Numayri, Hasan said: I briefed President Numayri on all that took place at the Sharm ash-Shayk meeting and on its results. In the meantime, this was an opportunity for me to express in the name of President as-Sadat our gratitude and appreciation for the feelings expressed during the president's recent visit to Khartoum. This was expected of the people of Sudan because we know how Sudan feels toward Egypt and vice versa. We express our gratitude again for the feelings and sentiments expressed toward us.

Hasan said that his meeting with President Numayri was an opportunity to exchange views and information on what is happening in Africa and the Arab region. He said: This will always characterize the relations between Egypt and Sudan, and between Presidents as-Sadat and Numayri in particular, because their relations are very close and they do not hide any information from each other. They always emphasize their confidence in each other and in the policies each adopts.

Asked if President Numayri has given him a message to President as-Sadat, Hasan said that the message he conveyed to the Sudanese president was one of briefing which calls for no answer. However, he added, president Numayri never hesitates in expressing his feelings toward President as-Sadat and Egypt.

Mansur Hasan said that the Israeli aggression against Iraq was discussed during the meeting and that the position of the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments on the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor was explained first in the statements issued in Egypt and Sudan. As Arab brothers, he said, we undoubtedly condemn this Israeli measure, for which we can find no justification at all, contrary to what the Israeli Government claims.

Following his meeting with President Numayri, Mansur left for Khartoum airport to return to Cairo.

AL-HINDI INTERVIEWED ON OPPOSITION'S STRENGTH

LD081357 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 1 Jun 81 p 11

[Interview given to Tawfiq Sardawi by Sudanese opposition leader Ash-Sharif al-Hindi--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are the objective reasons for the Sudanese opposition's weakness to the extent that it could not prevent Numayri from inviting As-Sadat to visit Khartoum?

[Answer] The Sudanese opposition is not weak. To say that the Sudanese opposition is weak is incorrect because this conflicts with the real situation in Sudan. During the past month, a revolution took place in four Sudanese provinces. The people seized these provinces and established popular committees in them. The Sudanese forces refused to crush the popular revolution.

The popular opposition continues to have its popular assets as well as its military assets. Its armed militias and secret cells are organized in all parts of the country. The regime had no alternative but to resort to oppression and violence and even this has failed because the armed forces are isolated from the regime. I have said so before. Therefore, the opposition is not weak at all. The regime which the opposition is confronting in Sudan is not as the people outside Sudan imagine it to be. It is a regime which is supported by Western forces and their intelligence and security forces, particularly the United States. It is a regime which has been deluded by the joint defense agreement with Egypt. It is a regime which has not been boycotted by the Arab states in accordance with the resolutions they have adopted. It is a regime whose economy has collapsed but the money which the Arab states bestow upon it liberally and constantly enables it to surmount the economic crises and collapse to which it is exposed.

[Question] Who constitutes Sudanese opposition inside and outside Sudan?

[Answer] The United National Front constitutes the Sudanese opposition. It comprises several organizations: the Democratic Unionist Party, the Opposition Front for South Sudan, the supporters of Al-Ansar (the supporters of Imam al-Hade al-Mahdi), the Sudanese Communist Party, the Sudanese independents, the Arab Ba'th Party (Syria's wing), the Arab Ba'th Party--the Regional Command (Iraq), the Sudanese Intelligentsia Front and the Sudanese Intelligentsia Movement.

LIBERIA

DOE AGREES TO DELAY SOVIET DIPLOMATS' DEPARTURE

AB091650 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that the head of state, acting in response to a special appeal from the Soviet Government, has agreed to defer the departure of the Soviet diplomats to June 17th. The Soviet Embassy in Monrovia says this will enable it to conveniently have the diplomats and their personal effects transported by the Soviet airline, which is due here on or before that date. It will be recalled that as a result of a decision reached by government on May 11th, 1981, the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was requested to reduce the diplomatic staff of its mission in Monrovia from 15 to 6.

FORMER OFFICIALS' PROPERTY REPORTEDLY CONFISCATED

AB092136 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The People's Redemption Council, PRC, has ordered the confiscation of the real and personal properties of four former officials of government during the Tubman and Tolbert regime. Those involved are former Justice Minister Maurice Mauldin, former Defense Minister Daniel William, both of the Tolbert regime, former Finance Minister Charles B. (Siamen) of the Tubman regime and the onetime assistant secretary of state, George Pamo, also of the Tubman regime.

According to the Tuesday issue of the NEW LIBERIAN newspaper, the confiscation of their properties was yesterday confirmed by armed forces Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa who is also chairman of the PRC readjudication commission. According to the paper, the commanding general did not give any reason for the confiscation of the properties. But he told the NEW LIBERIAN newspaper that the directive to confiscate the properties was given by the PRC. They confiscate them at a time when former officials are being investigated for alleged economic crimes against the Liberian people. Three of the former officials with the exception of Mr George Pamo were detained following the April 12 revolution.

Government Denial

AB100720 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The Government of Liberia has dissociated itself from a front page story published in yesterday's edition of the NEW LIBERIAN newspaper that the People's Redemption Council [PRC] had confiscated the properties of four former government officials--George Pamo, Charles B. (Siamen), Maurice Maudlin and Daniel Williems.

A release from executive mansion reaffirmed the PRC Government's commitment to insure justice, equality and fairplay for all without distinction. Commenting on the NEW LIBERIAN story, the executive mansion release emphasized that the confiscation of property is only done by decree of the PRC Government and that no decree had been issued affecting the four former government officials.

NIGERIA

IFE UNIVERSITY CLOSED AFTER STUDENT-POLICE CLASHES

AB091743 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The University of Ife has been closed down with immediate effect. This followed yesterday's clash between students of the institution and the police which resulted in the death of four students. A statement by the university said that the closure, which would last 2 weeks, was a precautionary measure taken in the interest of peace. Foreign students were, however, directed to report to the director of students affairs who would arrange for their accommodation.

MADAGASCAR

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT, DELEGATION VISIT 6 JUN

Ma'ruf-Ratsiraka Talks

JN061358 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Madagascar, 6 Jun (INA)--Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'Ruf met here today with Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka and conveyed to him President Saddam Husayn's greetings and wishes for further development of the relations between Iraq and Madagascar.

The two sides reviewed relations between the two countries, the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the international situation. The Iraqi vice president reiterated Iraq's positive response to all efforts aimed at ending fighting and achieving peace in the region. He also explained the Iranian regime's hostile stands toward Iraq and this regime's encroachments on Iraq's national and pan-Arab rights.

The INA correspondent accompanying the Iraqi delegation said that Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and President Ratsiraka had held a closed meeting during which they discussed ways of developing bilateral relations, the current Arab and international situation and ways of bolstering the Nonaligned Movement. He added that the Malagasy president had expressed his good wishes for President Saddam Husayn and had paid tribute to the progress achieved by Iraq. He also expressed his full understanding of the Iraqi viewpoint on the conflict with Iran.

The vice president arrived in Madagascar yesterday on a tour of a number of African states.

Economic, Political Talks

JN061801 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Madagascar, 6 Jun (INA)--A meeting was held in the presidential palace here today between the Iraqi side led by Hikmat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and head of the RCC's Office for Economic Affairs, and the Malagasy side led by (Andrey Mintrato Richard), member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council.

The two sides reviewed bilateral relations in the political, economic and commercial fields as well as ways of stepping up their cooperation.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by the members of the technical delegation accompanying Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and on the Malagasy side by the ministers of foreign affairs, finance and planning, rural development and agrarian reform and economy and commerce.

MOZAMBIQUE

MATERIALS ON IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT'S MAPUTO VISIT

8 Jun Dinner Speeches

LD091342 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 9 Jun 81 EA

[Text] The high-ranking Iraqi delegation led by Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, the vice president of Iraq, was honored last night with a dinner given by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, secretary for economic affairs of the Central Committee of Frelimo. Speaking on the occasion, Marcelino dos Santos thanked the delegation for visiting Mozambique, saying it is proof of the close ties of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and states. Referring to the war between Iraq and Iran, the party senior official said: As in the past, the People's Republic of Mozambique continues to make efforts to use the negotiating table instead of the battlefield in order to find positive settlement in the interests of the peoples and of the anti-imperialist struggle.

In reply, Ma'ruf stressed his pleasure at visiting Mozambique, saying that his visit to our country is aimed at strengthening the already existing ties of friendship between the two countries.

Reactor Attack Condemned

LD091237 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Jun 81 EA

[Text] In Maputo today Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos condemned the destruction of an Iraqi nuclear research center, on behalf of the Central Committee Frelimo, the Mozambique Government and people and on behalf of President Samora Machel.

The Mozambique position was made public at the commencement of the official talks between our country and Iraq in the capital. The talks are aimed at reviewing and strengthening the friendly relations of cooperation between our countries and analyzing the political evolution in the zones in which the two countries are situated.

The delegations are led by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the permanent Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee for Political Affairs of Frelimo, and Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'Ruf, vice president of the Republic of Iraq.

Taking part in the talks are Col Sergio Vieira, minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique and chairman of the Mozambique-Iraq joint commission on the Mozambique side; and Hikmat Ibrahim, chairman of the commission on the Iraqi side, who is also chairman of the Bureau for Economic Affairs of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq.

Addressing the opening session of the talks, after conveying greetings from President Samora Machel to the visiting delegation, Marcelino dos Santos called for efforts to fight imperialism, represented in southern Africa by the South African regime and in the Middle East by the Zionist regime of Israel.

In reply the Iraqi vice president expressed the gratitude of his delegation and conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to President Samora Machel. He also referred to the similarity of views between the two countries on matters of international policy and expressed the conviction that Iraqi-Mozambique relations will be even further strengthened in the context of the Nonaligned Movement and in the context of the friendship of the heads of state of the two countries.

This morning the Iraqi vice president, accompanied by Marcelino dos Santos and members of the two countries' high-ranking delegations, laid a wreath at the monument to the Mozambique heroes in Maputo.

Economic Talks

JN091633 Baghdad INA in English 1515 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Maputo, 9 Jun (INA)--Talks began this morning in Maputo between Mozambique and Iraq on strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Iraqi delegation is led by Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and will remain in Maputo for two days.

At a dinner given for the visiting delegation last night, the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party secretary for economic policy, Marcelino dos Santos, stressed the importance of the visit for increasing the links of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and Iraq. He spoke of the increased aggression in southern Africa and the Middle East caused by the minority and racist regimes of South Africa and Israel.

Turning to the war between Iraq and Iran, Marcelino dos Santos said that Mozambique was continuing with efforts "to replace the battlefield with the negotiating table and find a positive solution in the interests of both peoples and of the anti-imperialist struggle.

In December 1979, Iraq and Mozambique signed a general cooperation agreement, during the visit of President Samora Machel to Baghdad. A number of specific agreements were signed in economic, scientific and commercial fields, of which the most important was between the two state oil companies, PETROMOC of Mozambique and INOC of Iraq.

COMMUNIQUE ON ALGERIAN PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD051347 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 24 May 81 pp 1, 3

[APS report]

[Text] Algiers--The FLN and Frelimo acclaimed "the victories achieved by the Saharan people under the Polisario's leadership and reaffirmed their firm support for the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the UN and OAU resolutions in support of a just and peaceful solution to the Western Sahara issue" in a joint communique published Saturday at the conclusion of a visit to Mozambique by an FLN delegation headed by Sliman Hoffman, Central Committee member and chairman of the party's Foreign Relations Committee.

Examining the situation in the Horn of Africa, the two sides condemned imperialism's maneuvers aimed at destabilizing the states in the region. They reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of the UN charter, specifically with respect to the inviolability of member states' borders, it being the case that existing differences should be resolved within the framework of consultation among the parties concerned.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East, the two delegations "reiterated their unfailing support for the right of the Palestinian people, under the PLO's leadership, to independence and to the building of their own state and firmly condemned the Camp David agreements and demanded withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied by Israel, including Jerusalem."

Concerning the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the two sides "urge these two nonaligned countries to settle their difference by peaceful means."

Concerning bilateral relations, the two delegations "expressed satisfaction at the quality of their cooperation and the ties of friendship and solidarity existing between Frelimo and the FLN." They agreed to "strengthen them further and to extend them to the democratic mass organizations through consultation, dialogue, the exchange of delegations and mutual information, especially with respect to realizing the aims of socialism, peace and justice." Within this context it was decided that a protocol of agreement between the two parties should be drawn up.

During his visit, which took place at the invitation of Joaquim Alberto Chissano, secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee for Foreign Relations, and within the framework of the decisions made by Presidents Bendjedid and Samora Machel, Sliman Hoffman was received by Frelimo Chairman President Samora Moises Machel, to whom he conveyed a message from FLN Secretary General President Chadli Bendjedid. Sliman Hoffman also had talks with Joaquim Alberto Chissano--talks which took place in an atmosphere "full of friendship, solidarity and mutual understanding."

Examining the situation in southern Africa, the two sides noted "with concern the exacerbation of tension in the region, stemming from the policy of aggression conducted by the Pretoria regime."

Concerning the situation in Namibia, the two sides "reiterated their unfailing support for SWAPO--the sole genuine representative of the people of Namibia--in its national liberation struggle." They condemned "firmly the imperialist maneuvers underway, and reaffirmed that only the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 is capable of leading to a just settlement of the Namibia issue."

The two sides also reiterated "their firm support for the South African people, who under the ANC's leadership are struggling against racism and apartheid and for freedom and social progress."

The two sides condemned "vigorously the threats and acts of provocation and aggression perpetrated by the racist Pretoria regime against the neighboring countries, especially against the frontline countries."

Believing that apartheid is the principal obstacle to the people's independence and to the peace, stability, security and economic development of the region, the two sides agreed on the need for "the struggle in Southern Africa to be concentrated for the elimination of this scourge."

The two parties reaffirmed their support for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a nuclear-free zone of peace and "demanded the dismantling of the foreign military bases existing in the area." They condemned imperialism's attempts to establish new bases in the Indian Ocean and on the African Continent.

Concerning Latin America, the two sides expressed their solidarity with the Latin American peoples' just struggle for their democratic rights and their social liberation, and declared themselves in favor of creating a new international economic order on a just, democratic and equitable basis. Within this context the two sides reaffirmed their determination to strengthen cooperation among the developing countries.

The two sides reiterated their support for the principles and aims of the OAU and UN Charters and declared themselves in favor of strengthening the basic aims of the Nonaligned Movement.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction at the fraternal atmosphere in which the talks took place.

Last, the communique states that Sliman Hoffman invited Joaquim Alberto Chissano to make an official visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and that the invitation was accepted.

Taking part in these talks on the Mozambican side were Jose Julio Andrade, chief of Frelimo Central Committee's Cadres Department and director of the Frelimo the Chairman's Office; Prakash Ratilal, Fremlino cadre, deputy minister and deputy governor of the Bank of Mozabique; and Valeriano Ferrao, Frelimo cadre and secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; and on the Algerian side, Mohamed Khouri, Algerian ambassador to Mozambique; Abdelhamid Chrofa, adviser to the FLN's Foreign Relations Committee; and Abdelkrim Fefredj, member of the FLN's Foreign Relations Committee.

ZAMBIA

INDIAN PRESIDENT, DELEGATION DEPART 6 JUN

LD081012 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Jun 81 CA

[Excerpts] Indian President Sanjiva Reddy left Lusaka this morning for home after a 4-day visit to Zambia. President Reddy and his 35-man delegation were seen off at Lusaka's international airport by President Kaunda; Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba; Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia; government officials and foreign diplomats accredited to Zambia.

During the 4-day state visit to Zambia President Reddy held official talks with Dr Kaunda which culminated in the signing of agreements in various fields of cooperation.